

USAID/GUINEA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

FY 2003

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the USAID/Guinea.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Robert Boncy, Office of Director, USAID/Guinea.

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Conakry, Guinea
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From the
Mission Director

March 30, 2001

Valerie Dickson-Horton
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa

Dear Valerie,

I am pleased to forward for your review USAID/Guinea's FY 2003 Results Review & Resource Request (R4), which marks the mid-point of our 1998-2005 strategy. I welcome the opportunity for a comprehensive review of our country program, which this milestone provides. A product of the Mission's thorough and self-critical effort, this R4 document conveys the significant progress in achieving results in all four of our strategic objectives this past year, and identifies areas for potential mid-course adjustment. Please note that changes made in the Results Framework of all strategic objectives are described in detail in Annex B.

At the outset, I should tell you we know the things we do right in our development programs in Guinea: We know our approach towards building availability, access and equity in basic education is working, and is being institutionalized. We know our efforts at promoting inter-party political dialogue at different societal levels is helping foster good governance, while our assistance in training Guineans at the grassroots and local government levels empowers them as citizens, leading to political stability and sustainable development. We know our assistance in improving immunization and maternal health services, and expanding family planning options and HIV/AIDS prevention is leading to healthier and smaller families. And we know our integrated approach in addressing the complete package of natural resource management issues is the one that will bear significant and sustainable results. Our approaches, the results achieved and program constraints are fully discussed in the R4 document, and are shared with the American public, in plain English, through our website: www.usaid.gov/gn. Incidentally, we are proud to inform you that USAID/Guinea is the first Mission in Africa to have a Mission Order requiring that all USAID-sponsored public events allot time for communicating an HIV/AIDS prevention message.

I am, however, concerned by the 30 percent reduction in our environment funding, which effectively compromises the planned geographic expansion of activities, and thus adversely affects the achievement of intermediate results and our own strategic objective in natural resource management. As you know, Guinea is the "water tower of West Africa," and Global and Africa Bureau experts have indicated that USAID success in achieving our environmental objectives will, in turn, ultimately contribute to Agency Global Climate Change and Biodiversity Initiatives. Lessons learned from other NRM country programs indicate results achieved under natural resource management activities accelerate if the activity continues to receive adequate funding for a few years after take-off point. Our NRM program is now taking off. I need your support in ensuring that the positive trend is not reversed and past investments are not lost.

The R4 also presents the alarming security parameters that now confront Guinea and the real challenges they represent for the success of our development activities. Repeated

cross-border attacks since September 2000 by RUF and other rebel groups have created a zone of insecurity in the eleven prefectures (out of a national total of 33 prefectures) bordering Sierra Leone and Liberia, and have shaken the government's capacity to address the major development constraints facing the country. Over 250,000 Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees who have sought shelter, over the past decade, in the southeastern part of the country are being uprooted from their host communities and forced to flee again, in search of safer areas. Joining this exodus have been some 150,000 Guineans, now internally displaced by recurrent armed conflicts, mostly in the Forest Region. Despite the tremendous cost to Guinea, its government and people continue to provide a safe haven for these refugees. Like most humanitarian crises, the cost, in terms of human misery, will probably never be fully appreciated.

Guinea's security and the stability required for its democratic development are now a major foreign policy interest in West Africa for the U.S. government. There is, indeed, a broad inter-agency consensus on the constructive role Guinea will play toward restoring peace and stability in the sub-region, characterized by the failed state status of Liberia and the disintegration of Sierra Leone and (even) Côte d'Ivoire. The last seven months have witnessed a significant level of coordination among State, Treasury and USAID, resulting in an unprecedented strategic focus on Guinea. HIPC-related debt forgiveness and AGOA accreditation were critical milestones that resulted from this focus. Other donors and international partners share this perspective as well, as evidenced by the close convergence and synergy pursued in our respective policies and programs for Guinea.

The USAID program is, despite the exogenous challenges facing Guinea, firmly on track to deliver exciting results. USAID has established a geographic information system and a monitoring and evaluation unit, both of which are enhancing the Mission's and partners' analytical and monitoring capacity. Our staff is highly motivated about the activities being carried out and the positive difference that will result in the lives of ordinary Guineans. The demands of this vibrant program and the complex challenges of providing guidance and leadership in the context of the current humanitarian crisis oblige me to request that the Africa Bureau take immediate action to authorize an increase in the USDH staffing level and to assign a Project Development Officer to USAID/Guinea. Through consultation with the Embassy, I have advocated strongly on behalf of our FSNs and the urgent need to arrive at a more equitable salary compensation plan. I have also consulted with other bilateral missions for the purpose of creating a reliable, locally or regionally based, FSN retirement plan that could serve as an alternative or a complement to our participation in the national security system of Guinea. Your support on these two critical FSN issues is highly appreciated.

I am pleased to inform you that we are assuming management and oversight responsibility for USAID program activities in Sierra Leone. We are striving to effect a manageable transition period with assistance from the Desk for the purpose of program design and development. We appreciate the opportunity to work closely with AFR/WA through this summer to effect an orderly transition.

Sincerely,

Harry Birnholz

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Glossary

AACG	<i>Association des animateurs communautaires de Guéckédou</i> (NGO)
ADEG	<i>Association pour le Développement de l'Environnement Guinéen</i> (NGO)
ADF	African Development Foundation
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
AGBEF	<i>Association Guinéenne pour le Bien-Etre Familiale</i> (Guinean NGO)
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIC	Agricultural Investment Company
AIDS	Acquired Immo Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention Project
AIM	AIDS Impact Modeling
AMIP	Agricultural Marketing and Investment Project
AMLGF	Agricultural Marketing Loan Guarantee Fund
APARFE	<i>Association pour l'Amélioration des Ressources Forestières et leur Enrichissement</i> (Guinean NGO)
AUDER	<i>Acteurs Unis pour le Développement et Equipement Rural</i> (NGO)
AVSC	Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
BCRG	Central Bank of Guinea
BHR/FFP	Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Food for Peace
CBD	Community Based Distribution
CBS	Community Based Services
CDE	Enterprise Development Center
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDR	Rural Development Municipality
CENAFOD	<i>Centre Africain pour la Formation et le Développement</i> (NGO)
CLUSA/NCBA	Cooperative League-USA/National Cooperative Business Association
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRDs	Rural Development Communities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUDs	Urban Development Communities
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DAAF	Central Division of Finance and Administration
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
DFSI	Dingiraye Food Security Initiative
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DM	German Mark
DNEF	National Directorate for Water and Forests
EDDI	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EMIS	Education management and information system
ENRM	Expanded Natural Resource Management Project
EPIQ	Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening IQC
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
ESR	Environmental Status Report
ESRP	Education Sector Reform Program
EUPD	<i>Entraide Universitaire pour le Développement</i> (NGO)

FAMPOP	Family Planning Options Project
FDHIRD	Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Rural Development
FHI	Family Health International
FICA	Agricultural Marketing Foundation
FIMG	Teacher-Training Program
FP	Family Planning
FQEL	Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels activity
FTF	Farmer-To-Farmer Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GAT	<i>Groupement Avicole de Tekoulo</i> (Tekoulo Poultry Group)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOG	Government of the Republic of Guinea
GREDP	Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GUIPE	<i>Guinée Protection Environnement</i> (Guinean NGO)
GWE	Girls' and Womens' Education activity
HEPA	Health and Environmental Protection Action Project
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HKI	Helen Keller International
IBGRN	<i>Initiative de Base pour la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles</i> (NGO)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFPA	International Family Planning Association
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
LGF	Loan Guarantee Fund
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAEF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry
MATD	Ministry of Interior
MCHI	Maternal Child Health Initiative
MEASURE	Monitoring and Evaluation to Access and Use Results
MEN	National Ministry of Education
MEPU	Ministry of Pre-University Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MST/SIDA	Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPI	New Partnerships Initiative

NRM	Natural Resource Management
OICI	Opportunities Industrialization Center International
OR	Operation Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
OSFAM	<i>Option Santé Familiale</i> (Guinean NGO)
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PHC	Public Health Center
PSI	Population Services International
PASE	Education Sector Adjustment Program
PAVE	Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension Project
PDO	Project Development Officer
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRIDE	<i>Programme Intégré pour le Développement de l'Entreprise</i>
PRIME	Primary Providers Education and Training in Reproductive Health
PRISM	<i>Pour Renforcer les Interventions en Santé Reproductive et MST/SIDA</i>
PTA	Parent-teacher association
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RFA	Request for Application
RGE	Rural Group Enterprises
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SAVE or SC	Save the Children
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SEC	Superior Electoral Council
SMC	Social Marketing of Contraceptives Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SOBERGUI	Bernas Guinea Company
SOTELGUI	Telephone Company of Guinea
SSP	Service of Statistics and Planning (MEPU)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
TAACS	Technical Advisor for AIDS and Child Survival
TDY	Temporary Duty
UGVD	<i>Union Guinéenne des Volontaires du Développement</i> (NGO)
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Activity
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
VSP	Village Support Project
WB	World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
WEG	World Education Guinea

R4 PART I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

U.S. National Interest and Foreign Policy Objective: In the past year, Guinea has assumed major policy significance as the front-line state upon which containing regional instability and conflict depends. The internal and cross-border conflicts that have marked the last decade in the West African sub-region have left a failed state in Liberia, a civil war in Sierra Leone, and political and economic unraveling in Côte d'Ivoire. The United States is working to assist Guinea during the crisis and to mitigate internal and external sources of conflict so that Guinea can continue to promote regional peace.

USAID's development and humanitarian assistance program to Guinea is central to this partnership. U.S. foreign policy goals, as described in the Mission Performance Plan, aim to: a) reinforce Guinea's ability to play a more effective role in regional conflict resolution and peacekeeping; b) promote good governance and establish strong democratic institutions; and c) mitigate human suffering by providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and development assistance in health and family planning, education, and natural resource management.

Country Factors that Influence Progress: Sustained cross-border attacks, which began in September 2000 and intensified precipitously in December, have seriously destabilized Guinea's southern border regions. Of the 33 national prefectures, eleven situated along the border are now considered zones of insecurity. The attacks have uprooted some 250,000 refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone who have sought refuge over the last decade in the Forest Region of Guinea, and have resulted in the destruction of emergency infrastructure put into place to address their humanitarian needs. The attacks have displaced some 150,000 Guineans from areas bordering Sierra Leone and Liberia, creating a new humanitarian crisis of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Guinea. These attacks have also heightened internal political, socio-economic and ethnic tensions across Guinea. The rise of armed, untrained civil defense groups and militias also threatens fragile domestic stability; Guinea's tense polity is already marked by insufficient dialogue and a fractured political culture.

Though the quality of life in Guinea is still considered quite low, it has moved up from being the lowest in the world less than a decade ago, based on UNDP's Human Development Index, to 162 out of 174 countries. New and significant windows of opportunity have opened up for Guinea to address the structural constraints of the economy and promote domestic growth through export. The possible cancellation of Guinea's official debt, under the World Bank and IMF coordinated Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative, will provide financial resources to support investment in Guinea's social development. The recent U.S. government determination that Guinea is eligible for benefits under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) also offers the opportunity for increased investment linked to the export sector. However, the security crisis is forcing the government to reconsider its development plan and budget. There are grave concerns that the current crisis, if not resolved quickly, will continue to discourage foreign and domestic investments and stall the implementation of Guinea's poverty reduction strategy.

Performance Overview: The USAID development assistance program has achieved significant results against stated targets in all four of its strategic objectives (SOs). In close collaboration with our implementing partners and the government, USAID is implementing a Country Strategic Plan that addresses Guinea's major development constraints.

Other major milestones in FY2000 included the launching of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). EDDI provided a scholarship fund to promote increased schooling of girls, and allowed for the signing of agreements that will provide internet connectivity for the University of Kankan and the Guinean National Assembly, enabling both institutions with access to technology and information. A P.L. 480 Title II tax resolution representing a landmark agreement for Food for Peace Programs in Africa represented another milestone for USAID, as well as the annual synergy workshop with our partners that resulted in follow-on collaborative activities across all four SO working sectors. In addition, the work of USAID staff facilitated the AGOA accreditation of Guinea, an accomplishment that holds significant promise for the development of its trade potential.

Prospects for Progress: The current security crisis will continue to have a significant impact on the implementation of USAID activities for the next reporting period. Most SO implementing partners have suspended their respective activities in the affected areas, moving their staff and equipment to other activity sites. At the same time, plans are underway to identify new zones for SO activities that will sustain the course and momentum of results already achieved. USAID's capacity to respond to the humanitarian crisis has been strengthened with the assignment of BHR (OFDA, FFP) field personnel, who monitor and report on food and other emergency needs, serve as liaison to other international organizations, and identify activities for USAID funding support. The Africa Bureau and the Mission must now re-establish and fill the position of Project Development Officer to permit USAID to effectively administer this complex combination of development and humanitarian activities, and maintain funding levels for NRM and DG to ensure continued high performance in these sectors.

The quality of USAID partnership with GOG counterparts is excellent, and the Mission is constructively engaged with Guinean civil society in identifying solutions to the country's development constraints. USAID activities are at a take-off stage, and prospects are excellent for achieving significant results. Guinea is facing formidable challenges, both internal and external. U.S. government assistance is critical in addressing those challenges. USAID is at the forefront in this effort, helping to address the constraints to Guinea's sustainable and democratic development, and thus pursuing the U.S. foreign policy objective of promoting internal and regional stability, the eventual restoration of peace and the opening of democratic processes in the sub-region.

R4 PART II: Results Review By Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: 675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Objective ID: 675-001

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

4% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
15% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
10% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
41% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO: In 1998, the Government of Guinea (GOG) started a seven-year agricultural development plan aimed at assuring food security, improving farm productivity, promoting rational natural resource management, and reducing poverty. In response to Guinea's needs, USAID initiated the NRM SO in the same year to help Guinea protect its fragile agro-ecological areas and conserve its natural resource base and biological diversity against accelerating environmental degradation by extending application of appropriate agricultural and natural resource management practices and increasing income-generating opportunities for resource-poor rural households. This SO contributes to the MPP goal to "encourage environmental stabilization in agro-ecologically fragile zones and in areas of refugee influx." It also supports the Agency's Goal, "The World Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability." Small landholders, small and micro-entrepreneurs (70% women), and, to a lesser extent, refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, are its ultimate customers.

Key Results: In terms of expected results, the SO remained on the right track and its rate of progress started accelerating in 2000. All major performance targets were met or exceeded. Highlights of the SO's achievements are presented below:

- Two classified forests covering 40,374 hectares were introduced to co-management planning that will empower local communities to share with the Forest Service the responsibilities for and the benefits of sustainable forest management.
- Farmers applied sustainable practices on over 2,000 hectares of land to increase their crop yields, conserve soil fertility and alleviate the pressure on ecologically sensitive lands.
- Non-farm income-generating opportunities were extended to thousands, providing alternatives to environmentally destructive practices and bringing more income to families.
- More land-short villagers gained access to land for production and to keep the fruits of their investments through long-term land use contracts with the landowners.
- Women, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged, continued to be the principal beneficiaries of a number of project-assisted activities (please refer to Annex G).

Performance and Prospects: FY 1998 and 1999 were years of transition and restructuring of the NRM SO portfolio, and FY 2000 saw the launching of a number of important new activities. Most significantly, the centerpiece Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) project initiated field activities in six prefectures of Middle and Forest Guinea. Other new activities included Peace Corps' Environment Initiative, the Sustainable Tree Crops Program, and the PL 480 Title II Siguiri Food Resource Improvement project. Unfortunately, towards the end of the fiscal year, a number of violent clashes along Guinea's borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia forced the close-down of the NRM activities in the Forest Region. This will certainly cause a short-term adverse effect on the achievement of the expected results. The NRM team has worked with partners to quickly redeploy project personnel and other resources to other geographic regions in order to minimize the negative impact. Overall, considerable progress was made during FY 2000 regarding increased use of sound NRM practices, as measured by areas of forests and farmland under sustainable management.

A great deal of effort was invested to strengthen and advance the challenging forest co-management work. A number of actions were undertaken to reinforce the existing co-management agreement for the Nialama Classified Forest and to bring new classified forests under co-management. The NRM team and its partners developed a streamlined process which helped introduce co-management planning to two new classified forests -- Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu -- covering 40,374 ha, within a one-year timeframe. The total area of natural forests where sustainable management planning has begun increased from 10,266 ha in 1999 to 50,761 ha in 2000, including 121 ha of communal forests mentioned below. In Nialama, the inter-village Forest Committee and the population it represents were assisted in implementing the technical management plan and improving organizational skills. Details of the co-management approach and its application can be found in Annex F. In Forest Guinea, USAID adopted the community forest approach that had been successfully initiated under the European Union-funded Haut Niger project. With a grant from USAID, a local NGO helped four local forest groups put 121 ha of communal forests under sustainable management. The NGO also completed the baseline studies and village organization to lay the groundwork for the co-management of the 2,300 ha Sellykoro classified forest.

Using effective new extension techniques, the implementing partners were able to help over 3,200 farmers in target zones apply sustainable practices that improved productivity and conserved the natural resource base on 2,083 ha in FY 2000, both well over target values. This achievement was largely due to the implementation of the ENRM project in the Forest Region. The most common practices applied by farmers were the use of improved seeds and appropriate agronomic techniques such as use of straw mulch, compost, and farm manure. Some rice farmers expected to double or triple their harvests. Unfortunately, no information on yield is available due to insecurity problems in the Forest Region.

Increases in productivity will not be sustained if producers cannot market their surplus produce at profitable prices. FICA, a USAID-supported NGO, helped farmers sell about \$400,000 of their produce. FICA also helped its members obtain loans totaling \$25,000 from PRIDE/ Finance and \$277,000 from a commercial bank to finance farming operations and market produce. The repayment rate was almost 98%. Although these transactions were small in size, they represented an important step to build the traditionally very low level of confidence between agricultural operators and financial institutions. As credit becomes more accessible to agricultural producers and merchants, more investments in the agricultural sector may be expected. USAID negotiated a ten-year endowment fund agreement with the GOG in October 1999, giving FICA until 2009 to become financially self-sufficient. A series of actions was subsequently launched to delineate a growth and sustainability strategy for FICA -- setting the stage for further efforts in FY 2001.

Regarding non-farm income-generating activities, in FY 2000, USAID helped 7,000 micro- and small enterprises expand their operations, exceeding the target by 56%. In addition, 16,357 loans worth about \$3.65 million were provided to microenterprises. Thus, more economic alternatives were made accessible to resource-poor people. Overall, women accounted for over three-fourths of the results achieved in terms of number and amount of loans. These significant achievements can be attributed largely to the strengthening of PRIDE/ Finance as a nascent microfinance institution. The ENRM project also launched its enterprise development activities in the rural areas with the opening of two Enterprise Development Centers (CDE) and the creation of four community savings and loans associations (C3) that lay the ground work for financial intermediation services needed to connect village-based economic interest groups with local financial institutions. Significant results are expected in FY 2001 as the CDEs expand their outreach and more C3 are established. However, the Forest Region conflict and its impact on the economy threaten the future achievements, most notably PRIDE/ Finance's goal of attaining financial self-sustainability by December 2002.

To encourage long-term investments in natural resource management in the absence of an effective application of the Land Code, and to assist women who traditionally have difficult access to land, USAID continued promoting the use of long-term land-use agreements between land-users and landowners through intensified sensitization and training activities at the CRD level. Twenty-six agreements were signed in FY 2000, bringing the cumulative total to 132, 15% over the target. In Lelouma Prefecture, the project helped 14 farmer groups, including four women's groups, to secure long-term agreements, with an average term of 10 years.

Starting in FY 2001, the ENRM project will expand its activities in its current intervention zones and also to newly selected areas. Results, for the most part, are expected to reflect an accelerating positive trend as sufficient local capacity has been developed. However, much

depends on adequate funding. If funding for environment and economic growth continues to fall below planning levels, the geographic expansion of activities and the achievement of results will be compromised. As noted in our last R4, experience with NRM programs in many countries has demonstrated that adequate funding over a sufficient period of time is essential to achieve long-term impact. USAID has helped the GOG for several years in establishing the enabling conditions for broad-based application of sustainable NRM practices, and a great deal of progress has been made. If USAID's commitment to provide adequate funding weakens, our substantial investments to date will be put at risk.

The NRM team is developing synergistic relationships with the Mission's Health and D&G teams. NRM and D&G teams will work together to help community-based organizations apply principles of democracy and good governance. The NRM team will also collaborate with the Health team to undertake AIDS prevention activities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Due to recent conflict in the Forest Region, UNHCR plans to move 80,000 refugees to Dabola Prefecture where there are already 9,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). If no mitigating actions are taken quickly, the negative impact of the refugees and IDPs on the natural resources, especially forests, will be disastrous. The NRM team and international organizations are working on plans to minimize such environmental impact.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union supports Upper Niger and Gambia River projects and a transnational park in Fouta Djallon and Upper Guinea. GTZ helps protect two large classified forests in the Forest Region through its Rural Resource Management project.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Winrock International leads VITA and Land O'Lakes in implementing the new ENRM project. OICI and ADRA focus on food security and sustainable agricultural production under the PL 480 Title II-funded projects. VITA assists PRIDE/Finance (a Guinean NGO) in carrying out its microcredit program. Peace Corps implements activities related to agro-forestry and environmental education.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Objective ID: 675-001

Approved: 09/1997

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Indicator: Area of forests in the zone of activity managed according to a sustainable management plan

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares (ha)

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	0
1995	NA	17
1996	10,017	10,019
1997	19,000	10,134
1998	20,000	10,148
1999	10,350	10,266
2000	49,000	50,761
2001	51,000	NA
2002	79,000	NA
2003	90,000	NA

Source:

Winrock's Annual Report of the ENRM Project (10/1999 - 9/2000): Pages 17-20 & 74.

Indicator/Description:

The total number of hectares of forest land covered by management plans that lay out in detail how communities, households or the State will manage critical natural resources (soil, forest, range, fauna, and water). The plan should include the actions and their implementation schedule in terms of time and space, and resources necessary for the implementation. A management plan is deemed sustainable if it conserves the natural resource base while increasing benefits to resource users. The term "community" refers to a village, a hamlet, a group of villagers/farmers, or an association of farmer/villager groups. Please refer to Annex F for a full discussion of USAID/Guinea's classified forest co-management program. Planned and actual hectares are cumulative.

Comments:

The figure for FY 2000 includes 29,507 ha of the Bakoun classified forest and 10,867 ha of the Souti-Yanfu classified forest. The management plans for these two forests were completed. However, they have not been officially approved by the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture. We anticipate that these plans will be modified to incorporate recommendations of the programmatic environmental assessment, will be officially approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, and implementation begun in CY 2001. A total of 40,495 ha of forests were introduced to sustainable management planning during FY 2000. The break-down of the results by project is as follows:

- ENRM (Winrock):
 - Bakoun classified forest: 29,507 ha
 - Souti-Yanfu classified forest: 10,867 ha
- HEPA (Winrock):
 - 4 community forests in Kissidougou: 121 ha

The verification of the areas of classified forests was based on the official classification documents and the field measurements and aerial photo-interpretations made during the baseline studies. The data concerning the four community forests were validated through a review of the recognition certificates issued by the National Directorate of Water and Forests and the maps provided by APARFE, a local NGO working on these forests.

The management plans for the above forests were also reviewed by the SO team.

The FY 2001 target for this indicator is maintained at 51,000 ha as efforts this year will be focused primarily on applying the recommendations of the programmatic environmental assessment in the Nialama, Souti-Yanfu and Bakoun classified forests. As discussed in previous R4s, the time-consuming, complicated process for the development of the forest co-management plans had delayed the achievement of the targets in previous years. In 2000, the NRM team and its partners were able to streamline the process, thus allowing management plans to be drafted and inter-village Forest Committees to be formed for Souti-Yanfu and Bakoun.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Objective ID: 675-001

Approved: 09/1997

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Indicator: Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices in the zone of activity

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares (ha)

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	8
1994	NA	48
1995	NA	68
1996	NA	98
1997	120	127
1998	160	233
1999	372	373
2000	639	2,083
2001	5,000	NA
2002	7,000	NA
2003	8,000	NA

Source:

Winrock's Annual Report of the ENRM Project: Pages 73 & 83; OICI's FY2000 Results Report "Rapport Annuel d'Activites Periode allant du 1 Octobre 1999 au 30 Septembre 2000": page 2.

Indicator/Description:

The total number of hectares on which communities and/or households apply practices which have been shown to have decreased degradation rates of critical natural resources (e.g., soil, forest, range, fauna, and water). Specialists from the GOG and other institutions have identified the following practices: rock bunds, contour planting, live fences, mulching, compost and manure application, alley planting, crop rotation, protecting heads of water sources with tree plantations.

Comments:

FY 2000 results are broken down by project as follows: (1) ENRM (Winrock): 1,635 ha; (2) HEPA(Winrock): 187 ha; and (3) PAVE (OICI/G): 261 ha.

These results are attributed principally to the use of improved seeds in combination with appropriate agronomic practices for rice and other crops. The cultivated area was estimated on the basis of the quantity of seeds used by the farmers. While this method seems to be the most practical way to get information on cultivated land area, efforts are being made to determine its margins of error so that appropriate adjustments can be made. Due to the insecurity in the Forest Region, field verification of data reported by Winrock was not undertaken. However, Winrock documented essential information about the results, including producers' names and villages, sustainable practices, crops, etc.

In last year's R4, the planned targets for FY 2001 and FY 2002 were set at 900 ha and 2,000 ha, respectively. Based on this year's promising result, the targets for these years are revised upward to 5,000 ha and 7,000 ha, respectively.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices
 Objective ID: 675-001
 Approved: 09/1997 Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID
 Result Name: IR 1.3 Micro and small enterprise activities increased
 Indicator: Number of non-agricultural production enterprises that have expanded in activity zone
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	NA	3
1993	NA	21
1994	NA	789
1995	NA	2,120
1996	NA	2,261
1997	NA	1,849
1998	NA	2,817
1999	3,380	4,156
2000	4,500	7,000
2001	8,000	NA
2002	9,000	NA
2003	10,000	NA

Source:
 PRIDE/Finance's FY 2000 Results Report "Les Données de PRIDE/Finance concernant les indicateurs de SO1", dated 10/24/00; Winrock's Annual Report on ENRM Project (10/99 - 9/00): page 85.

Indicator/Description:
 This indicator represents the number of non-agricultural production enterprises that have expanded in the targeted zone. The expansion of activities can be measured in terms of revenue, number of employees, or asset value. An enterprise is defined as any individual or any formal or non-formal entity (enterprise, association, cooperative, group, etc.) that implements an income-generating activity. A microenterprise has no more than three employees. A small enterprise employs between four and ten employees.

Comments:
 The breakdown of the results by project is as follows: (1) GREDP (PRIDE/Finance & VITA): 6,646 (of which, 4,683 or 70.5% women-operated); (2) ENRM (Winrock): 354 (117 or 33% women-operated).

While most of the enterprises assisted by PRIDE/Finance were located in urban and peri-urban areas, the majority of those assisted by the ENRM project were in rural areas.

Results were documented by implementing partners and verified by the NRM team, using a random sampling technique. Since this is the first time that this random sampling technique has been used, the overall verification process was less rigorous than desired. Furthermore, the documentation of results at the field level needs to be strengthened.

Based on the greater-than-expected FY 2000 results, the targets for 2001 and 2002 are now increased to 8,000 and 9,000 from 5,500 and 6,500 in last year's R4, respectively.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices

Objective ID: 675-001

Approved: 09/1997

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: IR 4 Favorable policy environment established

Indicator: Number of land-use agreements signed between landowners and land-users

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	NA	0
1993	NA	12
1994	NA	23
1995	NA	32
1996	NA	37
1997	NA	38
1998	NA	55
1999	75	106
2000	115	132
2001	162	NA
2002	202	NA
2003	262	NA

Source:

Winrock's Annual Report of the ENRM Project (10/1999 - 9/2000): Pages 88 and 74.

Indicator/Description:

A land-use agreement is a document (or "contract") by which the landowner(s) allow an individual land-user or a group of land-users to have long-term usage of the land. These agreements give a certain degree of land security to landless or land-short people. The work undertaken by Land Tenure Center under the foregoing Natural Resource Management Project serves as a model for this type of land-use agreement. Results are cumulative.

Comments:

A total of 26 land-use agreements were signed in FY 2000, broken down by project as follows: (1) ENRM (Winrock): 16 (14 in Balaya CRD/Lelouma and 2 in Guendembou CRD/Gueckedou); HEPA (Winrock): 10 (5 in Kissidougou and 5 in Gueckedou).

The 10 agreements signed under HEPA were the work of three local NGOs - APARFE, GUIPE and GAT. Cumulative results through 1999 were achieved under foregoing NRM project.

With the exception of the 5 agreements facilitated by GAT in Gueckedou, copies of other agreements were obtained by the NRM team.

Based on the good results achieved this year, the NRM team has raised the FY 2001 target from 150 to 162 and the FY 2002 target from 190 to 202.

Strategic Objective 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Objective ID: 675-002

Objective Name: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
3% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
33% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
15% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
30% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
8% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Summary of the SO: With the aim of contributing to the Agency's goal of stabilizing the world's population and protecting human health, USAID developed a health SO in 1997 in support of the GOG's health policy, which is predicated on the principles of the Bamako Initiative. The goal of the SO is to improve the health status of the Guinean population through increased access to and improved quality of health services and products, along with the promotion of positive behavior change among the population. Furthermore, USAID strives to improve donor collaboration in both the public and private sectors to develop effective, sustainable responses, given the critical health constraints of the country. The ultimate customers of the health activities are women of child-bearing age (15-49) including pregnant women, children under five and sexually active adults and adolescents.

The Health SO is meeting expectations as demonstrated by the positive gains recorded during this reporting period in relation to established benchmarks. In FY 2000, Child Survival (CS) funds were used to improve the routine immunization program, expand the availability of child survival products, implement the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) strategy, improve the nutritional status of children, develop a “safe motherhood” strategy, increase the availability of sexually transmitted infections (STI) prevention services, raise HIV/AIDS awareness, and promote the use of condoms for HIV/STI prevention. Development Assistance (DA) funds helped to provide high quality family planning (FP) services, with a particular emphasis on community-based programs; conduct a media campaign targeting men’s involvement in FP decisions; procure contraceptives; and strengthen Guinea’s contraceptive logistics system.

Key Results:

- USAID’s leadership and effectiveness in developing strong donor and GOG coordination resulted in the adoption of a national Safe Motherhood Strategy, development of an action plan for IMCI, implementation of a comprehensive review of Guinea’s immunization program, and realization of a nationwide anemia study. (CS)
- Increased acceptance of FP resulted in a 37% increase in new clients in USAID targeted areas and in couple years of protection (CYP) exceeding expectations (DA).
- Guinea became the first country in West Africa to achieve the global targets for polio eradication due to USAID support as the lead donor agency in this activity. (CS)
- The success of the USAID community-based child nutrition activity (Hearth) led other donors and PVOs to expand this program elsewhere in Guinea. (CS).

Performance and Prospects: Toward the end of FY 2000, a significant segment of USAID’s health program was affected by border incursions into Guinea by rebel forces from Sierra Leone and Liberia, and the subsequent mass displacement of over 250,000 refugees and 150,000 IDPs from the area. One of the SO’s major implementing partner withdrew its international staff from the zone of conflict and then closed down its Nzerekore regional office, and reduced local staff and activities in the Faranah Region. USAID’s social marketing program also suspended activities in the Forest Region, moving staff and equipment to Upper Guinea. USAID and its partners recognize that regular activities in the conflict areas will not likely be resumed soon, and, thus are revising plans to reflect refocused activities and new staffing configurations.

In FY 2000, access to FP services surpassed targets. Contraceptive services and/or products are now available in 96% of targeted health centers (174 in Upper Guinea and the Forest Region), and through the private sector in 89% of sub-prefectures throughout the country (see Annex N). When KFW stopped procuring contraceptives in FY 2000, USAID became solely responsible for ensuring the availability of a full range of FP methods for the public health sector. Concerned about the sustainability of the program, USAID is strengthening the MOH’s contraceptive logistics system, tracking contraceptive stock-outs in health centers, and working with the MOH to institute cost recovery mechanisms. PSI’s partnering with local commercial wholesalers and distributors is expected to increase coverage and condom sales in the private sector in the coming years.

Demand for FP products also continued to show dramatic improvement. CYP surpassed 87,000, and sales of condoms in the private sector increased by over 27% in FY 2000, to almost 5.6 million. Consequently, we are revising our targets upward for CYP. USAID’s

partners also initiated a broad range of creative IEC activities targeted at youth, including a popular radio call-in show (see Annex M), concerts with local musicians, and soccer games during which condom use and abstinence are promoted. Given their enormous influence in the community, religious leaders continue to be included in activities designed to promote behavior change in the areas of HIV prevention and FP.

While access is being improved in MCH at the community level through the community-based distribution (CBD) system, the HEARTH nutritional program and referrals by community health agents to health centers, USAID determined that complementary targeted interventions were necessary in order to strengthen the lack of progress made at the health facility level. Two factors supporting this determination were: activity implementation at the health facility level had been slower than anticipated during the 1997 - 2000 period; and more work needed to be done in the realm of central-level policy development in order for the regional level to be fully effective. To strengthen the MOH at the central level, USAID funded JHPIEGO to work with the MOH to develop a safe motherhood strategy, which now forms the basis for USAID's activities to improve the quality of MH services at the community and health center levels. In child health, USAID financed BASICS to coordinate the development of an IMCI strategy and action plan, as well as to improve the Expanded Program on Immunizations (EPI). As a result, under IMCI, USAID, the MOH, UNICEF and other partners will adapt training modules and implement IMCI pilot activities in 2001. Based on the results of the EPI evaluation conducted with technical assistance from BASICS, the MOH is currently reviewing recommendations for the reorganization of the program. Moreover, USAID is conducting an evaluation of its program in the public health sector with the objective of improving MCH activities at the health facility level.

USAID has actively supported the GOG's polio vaccination and vitamin A distribution campaigns, and participates on a technical committee focused on improving Guinea's response to epidemics. In collaboration with the MOH, and through HKI, USAID succeeded in implementing a nationwide anemia study. By successfully leveraging funds from the World Bank and the private sector, HKI was able to expand the age group of the study to include children and youth aged 0-18, making it the most comprehensive anemia study to date in West Africa. Results of this study will be used to strengthen USAID's micro-nutrient and IEC activities (see Annex N).

USAID's interventions to reduce HIV infection, including the integration of STI/HIV prevention services at nearly 100% of USAID-targeted health centers, IEC activities, and social marketing of condoms and increased points of sale, are working to create greater awareness and promote positive behavior change in the Guinean population. However, Guinea's proximity to high prevalence countries, its large refugee and IDP populations, and the instability of the sub-region are critical factors that indicate the country's HIV problem may be more significant than MOH planners report. USAID recognizes that its current activities are not enough to avert a potential AIDS crisis in Guinea, and is, therefore, developing a more comprehensive strategy to prevent the spread of HIV. This strategy will intensify the targeting of high-risk populations, such as miners, the military, commercial sex workers, and adolescents; focus on other high-risk groups like transporters; and expand prevention efforts beyond the health sector and into the education, agriculture, and micro-finance sectors.

In FY 2001, USAID, the World Bank, UNFPA, and the MOH will fund and implement a sero-prevalence study and will strengthen the national HIV sentinel tracking system. USAID

is proud to announce that it is the first Mission in the Africa Bureau to issue a Mission Order requiring all SO teams and their implementing partners to present HIV/AIDS messages or conduct HIV/AIDS prevention activities when sponsoring any USAID-financed event.

USAID's health program is an integrated and synergistic package of activities, promoting access to and demand for high quality services and products. Lowered budget levels would force the Mission to reduce or eliminate certain priority activities, such as family planning or social marketing, or prevent it from expanding its HIV/AIDS program. The latter would have dire consequences, particularly when development partners need to increase their efforts to prevent an AIDS epidemic in Guinea. For our ultimate customers the impact would be fewer children being treated with ORS when they have diarrhea, fewer adolescents knowing how to protect themselves against HIV infection and decreased access for all Guineans to condoms.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID has started a strategic planning process, that includes a DHS, a diagnostic of the social marketing program, a review of the immunization program, and a health facility survey. This process will continue in FY 2001 with an evaluation of the SO's public sector activities and an HIV sero-prevalence study. The result of these efforts, along with analysis of the security situation, will form the basis for defining follow-on activities beginning in January 2003 through the end of the CSP (FY 2005).

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, WHO and UNICEF are important partners in MCH and contribute to improving the routine immunization program. Japan supplies all vaccines. The World Bank and GTZ provide STI treatment equipment and pharmaceuticals in health centers, and KFW co-funds, with USAID, private sector social marketing activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees: MSH and JHUCCP train health care providers and administrators; implement IEC activities; and provide logistics and management TA to the MOH. PSI is the social marketer for the private sector. Africare trains community members in health promotion.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: I.R. 2.3 Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: DPT3 Vaccine Coverage

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination

Year	Planned	Actual
1996B	NA	36.8
1999	38	48.6
2000	41	Faranah=42 Kankan =26
2001	46	
2002	51	

Source:

UNICEF 1996 or other representative surveys; DHS; less reliable data are service statistics

1996 Data from UNICEF 'Enquete a Indicateurs Multiples' , page 55.

1999 DHS, page 125.

2000, Revue Programme Elargi Vaccination, Conakry - November 2000 Version fevrier 2001 pg 16

Indicator/Description:

Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination / total number of children ages 12-23 months. Information is based on nationally representative surveys which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information.

Comments:

General - Widely accepted indicator that demonstrates the ability of the vaccination program to sustain immunization coverage. Can be reported on national and regional levels to assess progress in USAID project regions vis-a-vis country as a whole. Data is being collected and reported to assist Africa Bureau.

Greater coverage is seen in Forest Guinea because of the large refugee population and the large donor population working in the area.

Targets redone 1999.

Spot checks were made to verify the validity of the data being collected during the 2000 Immunization survey.

DPT3 vaccine is given 3 times during the first year of a child's life. Since a child must return to the health center this indicator provides information on the accessibility and the availability of services as well as on the follow-up, if any, by the health care providers.

In the 2000 vaccine coverage survey the data also looks at the validity of the vaccine, i.e. whether there was enough time between vaccination.

Data not reported in natural regions but administrative regions in 2000 survey. The 3 administrative regions cited make up the 2 natural regions of HG & GF.

Since data is available on this indicator this year, it has replaced an indicator from last year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 10/15/1999

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: SO Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Indicator: Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

Disaggregated By: Nationwide

Unit of Measure: The total contraceptive protection provided by family planning programs in Guinea expressed in terms of couples protected for one year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	NA	12,807
1993	NA	15,135
1994	NA	18,550
1995	NA	39,000
1996	NA	43,219
1997	40,834	38,909
1998	49,462	44,819
1999	59,769	70,045
2000	80,000	87,068
2001	105,000	NA
2002	125,000	NA
2003	150,000	NA

Source:

MOH Service Statistics collected by MSH: PSI sales statistics. Both PSI and MSH use the same USAID-approved conversion factors.

1997 data from PSI quarterly reports

1998 data from PSI Memorandum December - 1998.

1998 data from MSH/PRISM 4th Quarterly Report - page 12.

1999 data from MSH/PRISM Quarterly Report July - Sept 99 page 12 (13,368).

1999 data from PSI Memorandum, dated 11/2/99 (54,591).

1999 data from AVSC Memorandum, dated 9/30/99.

2000 data PSI Continuation Application 10/5/2000 -Part IV (70,050)

2000 data MSH/PRISM letter dated 2/22/2001 (17,018)

Indicator/Description:

A measure of total estimated protection, expressed in person-or-couple equivalents, provided by public and private family planning services based upon volume of all contraceptive commodities distributed to warehouses, vendors or clients in one year.

Calculation of CYP requires a set of conversion factors so that a quantity of contraceptive distributed/services provided may be transformed into an estimate number of couples protected. Conversion factors take into account contraceptive wastage, loss failure, discontinuation rates.

The conversion factors include: IUD-3.5 CYP per IUD inserted; Pill-15 cycles by CYP; Condoms-120 Units per CYP;

Sterilization-9 CYP per procedure performed(male or female); DepoProvera-4 doses per CYP; Monthly Injectables-12 doses per CYP; Norplant 3.5 per CYP.

Comments:

Data for all years for the private sector represents distribution to wholesalers, vendors and clients nationwide. Data from public sector represents Haute Guinee and Guinee Forestiere. Data include refugees.

Data from 1992 to 1997 not verified (determined from PSI Quarterly Reports). Conversion factors used to determine CYP changed in 1997 per instructions by USAID/G. Targets revised in 1999 and 2000. Total CYP reported can be attributed to USAID in the public sector and USAID/KFW jointly funded private sector activity. Periodic site visits made by USAID to test the reliability of the data being reported. CYP is a universally accepted valid indicator to measure couple year protection.

All the data needed by MSH/PRISM to calculate the CYP in FY2000 has not been collected. Therefore, the raw data has been corrected using conservative figures projections based on FY 1999 CYP figures. Figures will be updated on receipt of final figures. CYP serves as a lower-quality proxy indicator to track progress only for those years CPR is not available. 100% Data assessed by checking calculation, doing spot checks of clinic data and sales data. Data Limitations: 1. Public Sector data only obtained on ½ country while private sector is from whole country. To correct will assess the feasibility of obtaining data for other regions. 2. Indicator was calculated based on distribution to point of sales in the private sector and clients in the public sector.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: I.R. 2.3 Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: DPT3 Vaccine Coverage/National

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received measles vaccination before one year of age.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996B		N=53.9%
1999	N=55%	N=46.2%
2000	N=58%	N=53%
2001	N=63%	
2002	N=68%	

Source:

UNICEF 1996 or other representative surveys; DHS; less reliable data are service statistics

1996 Data from UNICEF 'Enquete à Indicateurs Multiples', page 55.

1999 DHS, page 125

2000, Revue programme Elargi Vaccination Survey Report, Conakry - November 2000 Version Fevrier 2001 pg 16.

Indicator/Description:

Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination /total number of children ages 12-23 months.

Information is based on nationally representative surveys, which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information.

Comments:

General - Widely accepted indicator that demonstrates the ability of the vaccination program to sustain immunization coverage. Can be reported on national and regional levels to assess progress in USAID project regions vis-a-vis country as a whole. Data is being collected and reported to assist Africa Bureau.

Greater coverage is seen in Forest Guinea because of the large refugee population and the large donor population working in the area. Targets redone in 1999.

Spot checks were made to verify the validity of the data being collected during the 2000 Immunization survey.

DPT vaccine is given 3 times during the first year of a child's life. Since a child must return to the health center this indicator provides information on the accessibility and the availability of services as well as on the follow-up, if any, by the health care providers.

Data not reported in natural regions but administrative regions in 2000 survey. The 3 administrative regions cited make up the 2 natural regions of HG & GF

Data was not disaggregated by sex.

Data Limitations: Costly, only available from survey. MOH service statistics can be used for an interim measurement but are not deemed as reliable as survey data.

50% USAID

Data assessed by SO2 through spot checks during survey.

Since data is available on this indicator this year, it has replaced an indicator from last year.

*N = National

*HG= Haute Guinée/Upper Guinea

*GF = Guinée Forestière/Forest Guinea

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 10/15/99

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: 2.3 Increased Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: DPT3 Vaccine Coverage/Haute Guinée

Disaggregated By: Region/Haute Guinée

Unit of Measure: Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination

Year	Planned	Actual
1996B	N/A	HG = 36.8%
1999	HG = 38%	HG = 48.6%
2000	HG = 41%	Faranah = 42%, Kankan = 26%
2001	HG = 46%	N/A
2002	HG = 51%	na

Source:

UNICEF 1996 or other representative surveys; DHS; less reliable data are service statistics; 1996 Data from UNICEF 'Enquête a Indicateurs Multiples' page 55.

1999 DHS, page 125

2000, Revue Programme Elargi Vaccination Survey Report, Conakry - November 2000 Version Fevrier 2001 pg 16

Indicator/Description:

Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination / total number of children ages 12-23 months.

Information is based on nationally representative surveys which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information.

Comments:

General - Widely accepted indicator that demonstrates the ability of the vaccination program to sustain immunization coverage. Can be reported on national and regional levels to assess progress in USAID project regions vis-a-vis country as a whole. Data is being collected and reported to assist Africa Bureau.

Greater coverage is seen in Forest Guinea because of the large refugee population and the large donor population working in the area.

Targets redone 1999.

Spot checks were made to verify the validity of the data being collected during the 2000 Immunization survey.

DPT3 vaccine is given 3 times during the first year of a child's life. Since a child must return to the health center this indicator provides information on the accessibility and the availability of services as well as on the follow-up, if any, by the health care providers.

Data not reported in natural regions but administrative regions in 2000 survey. The 3 administrative regions cited make up the 2 natural regions of HG and GF.

Data was not disaggregated by sex.

Data Limitations: Costly, only available from survey. MOH service statistics can be used for an interim measurement but are not deemed as reliable as survey data.

50% USAID

Data assessed by SO2 through spot checks during survey.

Since data is available on this indicator this year, it has replaced an indicator from last year.

*N = National

*HG = Haute Guinée/Upper Guinea

*GF = Guinée Forestière/Forest Guinée

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 10/15/99

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: 2.3 Increased Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: DPT3 Vaccine Coverage/Haute Guinée

Disaggregated By: Region/Haute Guinée

Unit of Measure: Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination

Year	Planned	Actual
1996B	N/A	HG = 36.8%
1999	HG = 38%	HG = 48.6%
2000	HG = 41%	Faranah = 42%, Kankan = 26%
2001	HG = 46%	N/A
2002	HG = 51%	na

Source:

UNICEF 1996 or other representative surveys; DHS; less reliable data are service statistics; 1996 Data from UNICEF 'Enquête a Indicateurs Multiples' page 55.

1999 DHS, page 125

2000, Revue Programme Elargi Vaccination Survey Report, Conakry - November 2000 Version Fevrier 2001 pg 16

Indicator/Description:

Total number of children aged 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccination / total number of children ages 12-23 months.

Information is based on nationally representative surveys which look at the child's immunization card or ask the mother or guardian for information.

Comments:

General - Widely accepted indicator that demonstrates the ability of the vaccination program to sustain immunization coverage. Can be reported on national and regional levels to assess progress in USAID project regions vis-a-vis country as a whole. Data is being collected and reported to assist Africa Bureau.

Greater coverage is seen n Forest Guinea because of the large regugee population and the large donor population working in the area.

Targets redone 1999.

Spot checks were made kto verify the validity of the data being collected during the 2000 Immunization survey.

DPT3 vaccine is given 3 times during the first year of a child's life. Sine a child must return to the health center this indicator provides information on the accessibility and the availability of services as well as on the follow-up, if any, by the health care providers.

Data not reported in natural regions but administrative regions in 2000 survey. The 3 administrative regions cited make up the 2 natural regions of HG and GF.

Data was not disaggregated by sex.

Data Limitations: Costly, only available from survey. MOH service statistics can be used for an interim measurement but are not deemed as reliable as survey data.

50% USAID

Data assessed by SO2 through spot checks during survey.

Since data is avilable on this indicator this year, it has replaced an indicator from last year.

*N = National

*HG = Haute Guinée/Upper Guinea

*GF = Guinée Forestière/Forest Guinée

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 10/15/1999

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased access to FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: Percentage of Sub-prefectures with FP and Health Products Points of Sale

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of sub-prefectures with at least one functional point of sale for FP and health products.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	12
1998	30	31
1999	47	73
2000	80	89
2001	95	NA
2002	100	NA

Source:

PSI. 1996-1998 data from PSI Memorandum February 1998.

1999 data - Appendix VIII PSI Quarterly Report July through September 30, 1999.

2000 data: PSI Continuation Application 10/5/2000 - Part V.

Indicator/Description:

Number of sub-prefectures that have at least one functional point of sale for FP and health products/Total number of sub-prefectures.

Functional is defined as having been in business for 3 months. FP products include Planyl, Prudence Plus condoms, and Depo-Provera. "Health products" signifies Oral Rehydration Salts. Points of sale is defined as any place (bar, kiosk, hotel, pharmacy) where clients can purchase socially marketed health/FP products.

Comments:

Data presented represents the entire country.

Data is collected by PSI/OSFAM sales representatives. Every time a point of sale is opened, PSI/OSFAM sales rep. fills out a form and send it to the PSI/OSFAM office in Conakry. This information is then entered into the PSI/OSFAM management information system. Total number of sub-prefectures is 299. SO2 team members verify points of sales during field visits. Data for 1997 not collected. Data quality if currently being assessed. Each sales point is being geographically identified using GPS. Targets redone in 2000. Data limitations:

1) This indicator may not be the best measure of rural coverage. Sub-prefectures represent geographic divisions rather than population groupings. A point of sales open in a less populated area may increase service geographically but is likely to serve a smaller population than one in a more densely populated sub-prefecture.

2.) PSI/OSFAM does not record when a point of sale becomes non-functional.

Indicator captures efforts to increase access to services at lower level in the private sector, including kiosks. 100% Data assessed by SO2 Team through site visits to reported sales points. Data Limitations: Data must be verified frequently to determine if point of sales remain open.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices

Objective ID: 675-002

Approved: 10/15/1999

Country/Organization: Guinea/USAID

Result Name: IR 2.2 Improved Quality of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products

Indicator: Percentage of health center clients treated in accordance with MOH norms and procedures for FP, MCH, STI/HIV/AIDS Services

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of health center clients in the project area treated in accordance with MOH norms and procedures for FP, MCH, STI/HIV/AIDS services.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998B	NA	see comments
1999	NA	No data available
2000	see comments	see comments
2001	see comments	NA
2002	NA	NA

Source:

1998 Secondary analysis of Situation Analysis done by Michael Edwards, May 2000.

2000 data from a Facility Survey in HG & GF done in Jan 2001 by Measure II, Macro and Statview.

Indicator/Description:

Number of health center clients in project area treated in accordance with MOH norms and procedures for FP, MCH, STI/HIV/AIDS services / Number of health center clients observed

Comments:

Random sampling of health centers was used for both surveys. The study design was based on client/provider encounters. Due to security reasons during the implementation of the 2000 survey, the final number of facilities included was somewhat lower than planned. Data for indicator is regional (Haute Guinée & Guinée Forestière). Adherence to norms and procedures for all services was chosen due to the low frequency of utilization of public sector facilities and because of the SO focuses on integrated reproductive health services. Norms have been determined by MOH and health staff have been trained to follow them. Norms and procedures were updated and finalized in 1999 therefore some indicators have changed slightly. For Diarrhea, ARI and Fever one component of treatment protocol was used as a proxy to represent treatment. This is not to state the other components aren't important. For FP, Prenatal care and STD, a composite of the treatment protocol was used. Family Planning results indicate new clients not returning clients

Composite Indicator for Family Planning includes:

1998 -Weighing; blood pressure; breast exam; pelvic exam; pregnancy test; examine for vaginal discharge; anemia test; examination syndromic for STD.

Actual :FP (8 items) 0% had all done; 40% had 50% or more done Prenatal care (16 items) 0% had all done ;34% had 50% or more done Diarrhea = 24% had skin pinched ARI = 23% had respirations counted Fever = 19% had stiffed neck verified STD (6 items) 0% had all done; 10% had 50% or more done

2000 Planned:FP - 25% increase in number of clients receiving 50% or more of composite indicator:Prenatal care - no change;Diarrhea -no change;ARI - no change;Fever -no change STD - 5% increase in number or clients receiving 50% or more of composite indicator

Actual:FP (11 items) 0% had all done; 0% had 50% or more done Prenatal care (21 items) 0% had all done; 18.5% had 50% or more done Diarrhea= 59% had skin pinched ARI = 74% had respirations counted Fever = 19% had stiffed necks verified STD (4 items) 3% had all done; 32% had 50% or more done

2000 -Wash hands; Weighing; blood pressure; urinating; identify edema; breast exam; pelvic exam; pregnancy test; examine for vaginal discharge; anemia test; examination syndromic for STD.

Composite Indicator for Prenatal care includes:

1998- Discuss exam before starting; urinating; blood pressure; weight, size of women, look for edema; look for anemia, look for varicos veins; examine breast, abdomen; vulva & vagina; look for discharge; measure height of uterus; listen to fetus; give results

2000 - Age, age of last infant, progress of pregnancy, # of living infants, # of dead infants, # of miscarriages, problems with previous pregnancies, ceasariens; urinating; blood pressure; weight; size; assist women on table; identify edema; examine skin, mouth, fingers, abdomen, & breasts; palpitate thyroid gland, listen to fetus

Composite Indicator for STD includes:

1998 - take temperature; look for mouth lesions; look for lesions on the skin; feel the lymph nodes; pelvic exam; examine the genitals.

2000 - reassure the client; wash hands; examine the genitals; refer for complimentary exams.

USAID has only conducted clinical training activities in FP and STD prevention care in the targeted regions STD clinical treatment care has only been conducted in 7% of health clinics in targeted region. Therefore, no changes are expected in Prenatal care, Diarrhea, ARI or Fever for 2000

USAID is currently conducting trying to determine why FP results decrease d in 2000.

2001 Planned:

FP - 15% in number of clients receiving 50% or more of composite indicator; Prenatal care 20% increase in number of clients receiving 50% or more of composite indicator; Diarrhea 10% increase in number of clients with skin pinched; ARI -5% increase

in number of clients were respirations counted; Fever -20% increase in number of clients who had stiff necks verified; STD - 5% increase in number of clients receiving 50% or more of composite indicator. Since data is available on this indicator this year, it has replaced an indicator from last year.

Strategic Objective 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Objective ID: 675-003

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
5% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
7% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
80% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
1% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
2% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women due to pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Summary of the SO: The Government of Guinea's primary education reform program (PASE II) has as goals the improvement of the quality and equity of educational delivery in Guinea, and an increase in the involvement of local communities in school-level educational management. USAID supports PASE II through the SO3 Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL I) activity. The ultimate customers of SO3 activities are approximately 1.4 million primary school-age children throughout Guinea, especially girls and rural children. Intermediate customers include individuals and entities at the Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC), primary school teachers, parent/teacher associations (APEAEs), and Guinean NGOs working to support education at the community level.

Key Results: In FY 00, Guinea completed the launching of its interactive student and teacher radio program which now covers all six grades of elementary school. The Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU-EC) continued using extensively the FQEL planning tool to track and assess the minimal standards used as the basis for primary education reform, a key step to sustainable development in educational reform. As a result of USAID-sponsored capacity-strengthening activities, Guinean NGOs were able to reinforce 207 Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs). In Mandiana, one of the most under-served and poorest prefectures in the Upper Guinea focus area, the last of the planned 20 community schools was completed and opened with a 50/50 girl/boy enrollment ratio. With USAID's assistance, Guinea developed an institutional framework (including government, private sector and civil society organizations) for the establishment of a girls' education support fund for sustaining initiatives in this area.

Performance & Prospects: The conflict in the Forest Region is affecting Education portfolio activities. Approximately 9% of school age children live in the hardest hit prefectures where many schools have been closed since January 2001. Two implementing partners have essentially shut down operations in these areas. Last year's upward trend in Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) reflects a strong increase in the demand for teachers, school facilities, and other resources. The GER is currently at 57%, nearly four percentage points above the target identified by PASE II planners for the year 2000. Girls' enrollment rates (44% GER) continue to lag behind boys' (70% GER), but have been rising steadily. There remain significant urban/rural disparities, however, and girls' enrollment rates are extremely low in rural areas. The national rural gross enrollment rate in 2000 was 38%, with rural boys' enrollment at 52% and rural girls' at only 26%. This continuing disparity is driving USAID and other donors to develop specific initiatives for rural children, especially girls. Last year's reported crisis in teacher supply persists despite the World Bank and the GOG's intensive teacher-training program (FIMG). So far, the FIMG has trained 5,004 teachers, with a planned recruitment of 6,000 for the entire 1998-2001 period. In the next phase of USAID intervention, FQEL2, the Education SO will concentrate on sustaining the GER trend by placing more emphasis on community participation, decentralization of decision-making in educational policy, as well as on the two dimensions of equity of access: gender and rural/urban equity. The SO will continue to promote synergy and donor coordination which are critical to addressing the teacher shortage.

Intermediate Result 3.1: Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making: The FQEL planning tool, now in use by the MEPU-EC for policy and planning discussions, is poised for decentralization. In the 1999 – 2000 school year regional and local education authorities played a significant role in the use of specific FQEL tool applications such as assessing the effectiveness of the teacher-deployment and measuring progress to FQEL norms. Some education system actors have had difficulty understanding that the norms are useful for identifying needs, prioritizing and measuring progress as opposed to limiting enrollment, closing schools, or discouraging demand. The MEPU-EC reacted decisively to clarify the role of the norms, and no declines in enrollment were observed. The next step for development of the planning tool is to train local and regional actors in how to encourage and collaborate with increased community participation.

During the reporting period, USAID initiated a Geographical Information System exercise which will create a complete database with the exact location for all the country's schools, health centers, towns, villages and other points of interest. The database will enable the

MEPU-EC to create and present detailed maps to help decision-makers better analyze the disparities in the progress of education reform.

Intermediate Result 3.2: Improved Instruction in Primary Schools: The new multi-channel in-service teacher-training program began nationwide in November 1999. At the core of the program were interactive radio broadcasts for grades 1 and 2, which, although ostensibly oriented to student learning, also play a key role in introducing, modeling and reinforcing innovative teaching techniques. The radio programs were complemented with bi-monthly teacher “cluster meetings,” in-class lesson observations, and an annual workshop for all teachers. The multi-channel approach is now being used for all six primary grades. The greatest challenge to implementation in this area during the reporting period was poor radio reception in certain remote parts of the country, due in part to delays in getting air-time on Guinea’s short-wave network. In March 2000, the GOG formally assumed the cost of short-wave broadcasts and committed itself to maintain funding for subsequent broadcast time by including a specific MEPU-EC budget line. Short-wave broadcasts began mid-year, significantly reducing the broadcast reception problem.

For classroom methods and materials, the USAID FQEL contractor developed, tested and produced a variety of materials for use in the 2000-01 school year for Grades 3-6 under the multi-channel learning framework, including student workbooks and storybooks, classroom posters, scientific kits, and interactive radio programs. A second year of achievement tests administered for Grade 2 demonstrated positive impact on quality of the multi-channel learning program. Baseline achievement tests were administered for Grades 4 and 6.

Intermediate Result 3.3: Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education: Partner activities strongly support both regional and gender equity because they are based in rural communities with the lowest rates of enrollment in Guinea, particularly for girls. Community schools benefited from the GOG’s commitment to deploying teachers to the 20 newly built schools for the 1999 - 2000 school year. Partner NGOs conducted literacy courses in the same 20 communities. Of the 241 villagers who began the course, 178 sat for the final exam.

One grantee, working with its affiliated local NGOs, delivered 1083 training sessions in organizational management to 187 school-level PTAs. Among the beneficiaries were 3,845 women. In addition, the grantee and its nine partner NGOs financed a total of 303 PTA school improvement projects with an average PTA contribution of 35% of the cost. The grantee continued to focus on strengthening its partner NGOs capacity to support PTA development. Finally, implementing partners are developing a monitoring and evaluation tool to assess the impact of improved community participation on educational quality, equity and access indicators in the target zones.

In order to address gender inequities in education, the FQEL implementing partner for girls’ education contributed to the GOG’s presentation at the Dakar 2000 Forum on Education for All, by facilitating workshops on girls’ education issues with representatives from both public and civil society sectors.

At the local level, six Local Alliances for Girls’ Education (LA) benefited from the use of communication plans developed with USAID assistance, and were able to increase the mobilization of financial and human resources in support of girls’ education. As a result, LA’s built additional classrooms and latrines, negotiated agreements with commercial

enterprises to sell educational materials at reduced prices, and renovated school buildings and roads. A new fund in support of girls' education was set up by the FQEL implementor, and generated 10,000,000 GNF (about \$6,000 in an extremely poor environment) from private donations for use by LAs on National Girls' Education Day to reward girls for outstanding academic performance.

Possible Adjustments to plan: Implementation of the current USAID/Guinea education activities ends in 2001. To further achieve USAID/Guinea's Country Strategic Objective, a new SOAG was signed in 2000, and procurement is underway for an expansion of activities in the areas of community participation and girls' and rural children's access to education. USAID will continue FQEL activities including reinforcing education strategic planning and better teaching. USAID/Guinea amended the basic education results framework, splitting the equity intermediate result into two more clearly focused results: 1) Community participation, and 2) Gender and rural/urban equity.

Other Donor programs: In FY01 the World Bank is completing appraisal for a major activity in support of the GOG's Basic Education for All (2001 – 2012). France provides assistance in school administration training, monitoring and evaluation, curriculum reform, school construction, and personnel management. Other donor programs include German, Canadian, European Union, Japanese, UNICEF, UNESCO, World Food Program, and African Development Bank assistance programs, with various focus areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: For Intermediate Results I and II (planning and quality) USAID's contribution is implemented by the Education Development Center and subcontractors, Research Triangle Institute and Creative Associates. Two US NGOs World Education and Save the Children, and the local NGO affiliate of Plan International, "Plan Guinea," implement activities for Intermediate Result III (Community Participation and Equity).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

Objective ID: 675-003

Approved: 1997-10

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: SO Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

Indicator: Primary school gross enrollment rate

Disaggregated By: Gender and Zone

Unit of Measure: Percent of Guinean Children age 7-12 (percent)

Year	Planned	Actual
1991	NA	31.8*
1992	NA	31.9*
1993	NA	36.7*
1994	NA	40.1*
1995	43.7	44.5*
1996	46.6	46.5*
1997	50.2	50.5*
1998	53.0	51.0*
1999	56.2	53.5*
2000	59.4	56.78*
2001	62.6	NA

Source:

Ministry of Pre-University Education's Annual Report - Service of Statistics and Planning (1999-2000), July 2000.

Indicator/Description:

Total number of students (boys, girls) enrolled in primary school as a percentage of the total population of children ages 7-12

Comments:

National GER was lower than target for 1999 and 2000. The Education team will adjust targets with FQEL II. *Actual percentage of girls: 1991 - 19.7, 1992 - 19.7, 1993 - 22.8, 1994 - 25.7, 1995 - 29.3, 1996 - 31.5, 1997 - 35.5, 1998 - 36.9, 1999 - 40, 2000 - 44.3. Actual percent rural: 1997 - (35.5) - 35, 1998 - (36.9) - 34, 1999 - (40) - 36, 2000 - (44.3) - 38.

Although there is an obvious link between USAID's intervention and the results of this indicator, USAID is not sole contributor to this result. It is planned to have validity and quality controls in 2002.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

Objective ID: 675-003

Approved: 1997-10

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improved sectoral strategic planning, management, and decision-making

Indicator: Education Management and Information System (EMIS) data used to plan, analyze, and refine Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL)

Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: N/A - Qualitative

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	Reviewed	Reviewed
1998	Analyzed	Analyzed
1999	In use	In use
2000	Refined	Refined
2001	Operational	NA

Source:

Activity records and documentation kept by FQEL team showing that EMIS data is being used for the FQEL planning; confirmation by SO3 team members observing and/or participating in FQEL consultations that EMIS data is playing a role. Ministry Circular No. 99/0390/MEPU-EC/CAB April 28, 1999.

Indicator/Description:

The indicator tracks progress toward integrating EMIS data in FQEL framework

Comments:

The FQEL planning tool has been designed and adopted by the GOG as the framework for planning and decision making sector wide. The tool is intended to play a key role in making decentralization effective.

This process involved two annual consultations in 38 prefectures of the country and the process is fully conducted by an USAID funded activity.

Source:

Results of 2nd Grade Pretest, Results of 2nd Grade Post-test EDC Report November 2000.

Indicator/Description:

EDC/MEPU-EC data collected from sample testing in 50 schools nationwide. The French test covers four competencies: handwriting, listening, reading and written expression. The math test covers: numeracy, geometry and measurement.

Comments:

The data for the baseline year was adjusted to offset biases and irregularities in the first year of test administration. In order to comply with guidance on unidimensionality of indicators, the team plans to report on French scores only for the next R4.

French National 58%, Girls 56%, Rural 54%.

Math National 50%, Girls 47%, Rural 47%.

Tests are conducted in 50 sample schools, test results are not attributable to sole USAID funded activity.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

Objective ID: 675-003

Approved: 1997-10

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: IR 3.2 Improved instruction in primary schools

Indicator: Grade 2 achievement test results (math and reading)

Disaggregated By: Gender and zone

Unit of Measure: test scores in percent, for Math and French disaggregated by gender and zone. Data is presented as follows:
National Girls and Rural

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	Baseline established	F-56, (55) 51/M-49 (47)45
2000	F-62, M-53	F-58 (56) 54/M-50 (47) 47
2001	F-65, M-57	NA

Source:

Save the Children and World Education Guinea (WEG) activity reports; documented field visits by SO3 team members. *WEG: Fifteenth Quarterly Report (July 1,-September 30, 200). *S.C.: Fifteenth Quarterly Report (July 1,- September 30, 200). Trip Report: Alpha Ibrahima Bah, Education Team Leader trip report to Mamou, Dalaba, Pita and Mandiana on data collection and validation for the FY 2003 R4 (February 11 - 17, 2001).

Indicator/Description:

Number of primary schools, in targeted regions, whose associated parental/community group received support in the following areas: defining PTA roles and responsibilities, mobilizing and managing school resources, school micro-projects, literacy programs, etc.

Comments:

*WEG: World Education Guinea

*S.C.: Save the Children.

Areas targeted are the most disadvantaged, with the lowest GER. Parental/community support existed in a very informal way, USAID's funded activities are making it more formalized and better linked to school management and performance.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children

Objective ID: 675-003

Approved: 1997-10

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: IR 3.3 Improved opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education

Indicator: Number of primary schools with increased parental/community support in beneficiary regions

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of schools in targeted areas

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	NA
1998	14*	65*
1999	38*	203*
2000	72*	207
2001	217*	NA
2002	TBD	NA

Strategic Objective 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Objective ID: 675-004

Objective Name: Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

7% 1.1 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
20% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
28% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

Summary of the SO: Democracy and Governance (D/G) integrates conflict mitigation activities throughout the SO, contributing to the Mission Performance Plan and the Agency's strategy by supporting US national interests in regional stability. At the local level, IR 1, "Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance" works bottom up for conflict mitigation through training in rights, roles and responsibilities for citizens and local government. Working top down at the national level, IR 2, "More Responsive Political Processes" promotes respectful inter-party dialogue at all levels, reducing sources of conflict by facilitating national dialogue. IR3, "Increased Articulation of Citizen Interests by Target Civil Society Organizations" will strengthen national NGOs to promote human rights, civic education and conflict awareness-raising initiatives. The ultimate customers of this SO are Guinean citizens, local government, NGOs and political parties and a peaceful and stable Guinea.

Key Results:

- The evolution of the program from its focus on local governance to adding significant results through national level activities.
- USAID's ongoing conflict prevention activities included a high-level conflict prevention workshop, which was widely attended and received extremely favorable coverage.
- Regional political fora to debate national issues have profoundly changed the quality of the interaction between majority and opposition parties.

- Political party experience with USAID-supported dialogue has generated Guinean-led dialogue between opposition and ruling parties.
- USAID engaged opposition party participation in discussions of the planned legislative elections and coordinated the donor response to GOG requests for assistance.
- CLUSA training increased tax collection and the mobilization of local resources to support infrastructure development and teacher's salaries.
- The first-ever election of a non-ruling party candidate in Coyah municipal elections has been attributed to CLUSA's training on democratic processes and responsibilities.
- ADF's approach to community participation has made the Guinea program a model for ADF programs across West Africa.
- ADF has been selected as the first NGO partner of the World Bank's \$120 million, 12 year village support program (PACV), responsible for community capacity building.

Performance and Prospects: DG activities at both national and local levels contributed to reshaping the nature of Guinean politics, creating hope for peacefully resolving internal sources of conflict, and high-level program impact. This year the National Assembly will be connected to the internet, thus enabling them to communicate with legislative bodies around the world, enhancing their knowledge and capacity to work effectively.

With border problems and internal tensions, conflict prevention and mitigation activities are critical. Building on 1998 and 1999 USAID funded studies of potential sources of conflict, USAID engaged high-level political and military actors and civil society in a workshop to address Guinea's most divisive issues, going to the heart of Guinea's problems and facilitating open dialogue between key political actors. The EU will join USAID in sponsoring follow-on activities to support this important breakthrough.

NDI activities reduced political tension and enhanced dialogue through a series of regional fora, where ruling and opposition parties debated issues of national concern, modeling civil dialogue and a collaborative process. This unique experience in Guinea was met with astonishment and a groundswell of demand for prefecture level fora from citizens, governors and prefects throughout Guinea. These debates have profoundly changed the quality of interaction between the ruling and opposition parties. USAID and Guineans believe these activities decreased potential conflict in Guinea during a stressful period. A study tour to Ireland enabled majority and opposition political party leaders to observe a country impoverished by conflict, now experiencing astonishing economic growth due to a social partnership between political parties, civil society and government. The NDI program is also assisting youth and women to develop strategies for influencing party platforms.

In the aftermath of fraudulent municipal elections, the GOG requested USAID's assistance in engaging the opposition in dialogue on the creation of an electoral council for the Legislative elections. IFES and NDI, with the Frederick Ebert Foundation, helped negotiate a draft agreement between political parties and the administration on its structure and function. USAID also coordinated the donor community response to GOG the requests for assistance for the upcoming the election, with Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the EU and UNDP. Donors united around minimum standards for election transparency, based on recommendations of the USAID/EU sponsored evaluation of donor assistance to the 1998 Presidential election.

The revised D/G strategy emphasizes the development of more credible political processes in Guinea. Despite border clashes and internal political tensions associated with gasoline price

hikes and fraudulent municipal elections, there has been steady progress in the opening of political dialogue and reduction of potential internal sources of conflict. NDI regional political fora were widely broadcast, even where municipal election violence occurred, and CLUSA training on legal and electoral codes was covered by rural radio. The high level of media coverage ensured a wide audience for presentation of democratic governance and rule of law messages.

The economic conditions of rural villagers have improved through CLUSA training, with rural economic association (ERA) profitability exceeding targets. CLUSA trained villagers are working with local government to oversee public funds and set priorities, resulting in increased social service and infrastructure development. Following CLUSA training, 66 % of taxes are being collected, representing a 28% average increase in local tax receipts in target districts, and communities increasingly mobilize internal funds for community projects. CLUSA has increased female participation in training by adapting to women's work schedules. Most district councils working with CLUSA now include a woman as observer and advisor. Women entrepreneurs are applying their business experiences to district council affairs, and 36% of women participants in an election training seminar expressed interest in running for local government office.

USAID's one-year extension of the ADF grant has led to increased village capacity to maintain roads, schools and health facilities built under this activity. ADF is implementing participatory training activities for capacity building with district and local government councils, micro-enterprises, and community-based committees charged with upkeep and management. In one target community, the number of women's groups has doubled in one year, achieving equal male-female participation.

Beginning this calendar year, civil society activities will focus on civic education, including human and civil rights, through national NGOs, strengthening their internal capacities to function as a countervailing force to the administration in support of citizen interests. The expanded CLUSA project will extend democratic practices and transparent governance into a new region beginning in FY2001. Results are expected to reflect a continued improvement in local governance. However, if D/G funding continues to decrease, the geographic expansion will be adversely affected.

D/G program support for conflict prevention and mitigation activities is fundamental to national and regional stability – and essential to US foreign policy goals for the region. Low budget levels negatively affect not only long-term efforts to establish good governance practices at local and national levels, but the ability to assist the GOG and civil society to prevent Guinea's slide into regional chaos. Increased funding is essential to reach a critical mass for peaceful resolution of conflict through political change.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Insecurity and cross border raids limit the ability of USAID and its partner organizations to work in 11 out of 33 prefectures. CLUSA is unable to monitor a substantial number of their activities in Coastal Guinea, which will impact negatively next year's results. Fighting prevented startup of planned CLUSA activities in the Forest Region, which will now be programmed in Upper Guinea.

After a strategy revision and reorientation of the program based on pilot activities, the SO now includes a national focus and conflict prevention and mitigation activities. The DG program has geared up for a major effort to ensure Guinea's continued internal stability and

capacity to stabilize the sub region. It is essential that planned funding levels be received in order to maintain these essential activities and a full strength program.

Other Donor Programs: NDI and IFES worked with the Frederich Ebert Foundation to provide technical assistance on an electoral commission. Guinea's Economic and Social Council and the EU are USAID partners in conflict prevention activities. The World Bank is implementing a \$200 million village capacity building support project (PACV).

Major Contractors and Grantees: CLUSA trains citizens, locally elected officials, and extension agents on their roles and responsibilities. ADF's program develops infrastructure in pockets of poverty through a participatory process. NDI promotes dialogue between parties to address national issues. IFES provided technical assistance for the electoral council, and will support civic education through local NGOs in 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Objective ID: 675-004

Approved: 7/10/98

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Indicator: 4.a. Number of times that participatory decision making of target partner organizations leads to tangible results in infrastructure or public services.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of infrastructure built in a participatory decision making process: ADF. % CRDs and % districts that use participatory decision-making, resulting in tangible results: CLUSA.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	NA
1999	46 infrastructure built (ADF)	31 infrastructure built (ADF) 25 in 5 CRD(CLUSA)
2000	27 infrastructure built (ADF); 10% of districts (CLUSA)	61 infras built (ADF); 42 tangible results in 11CRD (CLUSA) (55% of CRDs or 26% of targ. dist.
2001	20	NA
2002	40	NA
2003	50	NA

Source:

Quarterly Reports and Field Visits.

Indicator/Description:

Participatory decision-making is a process in which citizens have the ability to influence decisions made by governance bodies.

Participation includes proposing changes to policies or laws, and dialoguing with leaders, etc.

To be counted for this indicator, a decision must include all of the following features:

Citizens or the CSO understand participatory decision making, demand and use it;

Written documentation exists that the LGU/DTS and/or the CSO practice participatory decision making to: identify and define a problem, propose and decide upon solutions, assign roles and responsibilities, and make an action plan to implement selected solutions;

Parties provide agreed-upon resources, accept responsibilities, and implement action plans;

Physical evidence exists to independently verify that the action plan's output was realized - construction completed, material procured, documentation of improved service, financial viability, etc.

Comments:

ADF FY2000 exceeded targets because this was a key year for implementing local projects. This activity was designed to build infrastructure in a participatory fashion.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Objective ID: 675-004

Approved: 07/10/1998

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Indicator: 4.1.c. Percent of CSOs applying improved democratic governance practices.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: % of targeted CSOs

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	NA
1999	60	83*
2000	70	69
2001	50	NA
2002	60	NA
2003	70	

Source:

CLUSA reports Sem. 1, 1999, pp. 1-2; Sem. 2, 1999 Draft, p. 1. SO4 site visits.

Indicator/Description:

Partner CSOs are scored between 1 (not present) and 5 (present with at least one clear example of application) on each of the following:

1. Writing or re-writing organizational bylaws;
 2. Defined roles and responsibilities within the membership;
 3. Holding initial elections for officers;
 4. Completing an orderly rotation to new officers in accord with scheduled elections as specified in the CSO's bylaws;
- and
5. Dealing with any member violation of bylaws according to procedures specified in the bylaws.

Total score for each CSO may range from 5 to 25. In order to be counted as having applied improved governance practices, a CSO must be scored with at least 15 points.

Comments:

This indicator has been more narrowly and clearly defined. We have now established standards for what constitutes "improved Governance practices." Earlier data did not utilize these careful definitions and standards, which explains the discrepancy.

Gender integration has been an important issue for CLUSA. They have now reached female participation rates of 50% ERA membership, and 34% female village trainers.

The DG Team is working with ADF to improve data collection methods, criteria and reliability, and will report next year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Objective ID: 675-004

Approved: 07/10/1998

Country/Organization: USAID Guinea

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective citizen participation in local governance

Indicator: 4.2.d. Extent to which target parties dialogue openly and respectfully among each other about critical public issues.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: This is a qualitative assessment based on a scale of 0-5, and the index is being developed. 2000 reporting is anecdotal.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	NA
1999	0 out of 5	1 out of 5
2000	1 out of 5	2 out of 5
2003	4 out of 5	
2001	2 out of 5	NA
2002	3 out of 5	NA

Source:

NDI reports, USAID reports on fora, political party meetings, etc.

Indicator/Description:

"Open and respectful" dialogue, in this case, refers to inter-party communications that display participants' skills at compromise and negotiation. Narrative report will include an overall summary of progress in this area, supported by references to specific observations of inter-party conduct.

Comments:

The Morocco trip set the stage for 4 regional fora, and a Code de Bonne Conduite, which could serve as the platform for peaceful legislative elections, and parties share an understanding of dialogue. 22 political parties recently signed a letter requesting the postponement of legislative elections due to insecurity in the border regions. This request represents a remarkably unified viewpoint and a willingness to negotiate and compromise. There will undoubtedly be fluctuation in this indicator, but the DG Team expects to see a continued effort at dialogue leading to compromise. Since the new year, the President's call for dialogue has led to a majority and minority-initiated dialogue giving opposition and majority parties equality in the discussions, indicating a strong desire for peaceful resolution of national issues.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation

Objective ID: 675-004

Approved: 07/10/1998

Country/Organization: USAID/Guinea

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective citizen participation in local governance

Indicator: 4.1.a. Number or percent of CSOs and CRDs in which citizens have access on a regular basis to clear information about CSO or CRD financial management.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: This indicator includes absolute counts or percentages of CSO and CRD partners.

Year	Planned	Actual
2003	270 ERA - 23 CRD	
1998	0	NA
1999	10%	71 CSO / 42%; 5 CRD
2000	40%	96 CSO / 44%; 7 CRD
2001	190 CSO - 10 CRD	NA
2002	240 CSO - 15 CRD	NA

Source:

CLUSA Quarterly reports and field visits by USAID staff for confirmation of data.

Indicator/Description:

"Access" refers to availability sufficient to ensure that citizens and CSO/CRD leadership may jointly refer to documentation as any questions are asked. Information about financial management includes balance sheets, cash flow statements, etc.

Comments:

Please note that this IR has been clarified by changing the term "communities" to CRDs and CSOs (ERA). In our previous reporting "community" had been defined as a district. This was confusing, and did not allow for accurate reporting.

USAID has assessed the reliability and validity of this data by verifying CLUSA's entire performance monitoring implemented process, including supporting documents. The achievement of these targets is fully attributable to USAID. A field visit to verify ADF results is scheduled.

R4 PART III: Resource Request

Program Narrative

USAID'S resource request for FY 2003 is \$25 million. With continued progress across all the strategic objectives, despite the sub-regional instability and increased conflict, this request is based on the assumptions that the program will continue to show substantial results and that the level of instability along the southern borders of Guinea will be contained and possibly rolled back. Currently, the program features four robust SOs which, despite lower than planned for funding levels in two of them, are registering substantial and important results.

The NRM SO profited greatly from its previous year of consolidation of activities. In FY 2000 the SO team registered significant achievements in the NRM and agricultural portion of the SO. These investments are beginning to yield greater results and by FY 2003 these activities will be well into the expansion phase. The NRM SO, as a whole, and the ENRM project in particular, were designed to address natural resource management issues in an integrated way. Therefore, it is essential to adequately implement the complete package that includes: (a) improved community-based natural resource management through strengthening local capacity, (b) increased farm productivity, (c) rural enterprise development, and (d) better application of key policies. Any cuts in funding will have a negative impact, not just on one activity, but on all of the SO activities, and consequently on the achievement of the overall objective. **The funding request for the FY 2003 of \$7 million will be essential to the success of the NRM SO.**

Child survival activities continue to make progress being incorporated into the SO, at both the national level, thanks to synergy through donor coordination, and the community level, where health centers are becoming more customer service and quality control oriented. By FY 2003, the IMCI program will have national coverage and the follow-on phase of Child and Maternal Health activities for impacting the CSP through FY 2005 will be in full implementation. In the FY 2001 the SO team will have available data on the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for Guinea. The new data will help serve as the basis for the revision of USAID HIV/AIDS strategy. By FY 2003, an effective HIV/AIDS multi-sectoral strategy to contain, and then limit the spread of HIV/AIDS, will need full funding for its implementation. Family Planning activities, such as strengthening private sector entities to make available condoms nation wide and helping change people's behavior for safe sex and permit birth spacing, will also require full funding. **The requested FY 2003 funding for the Health SO is \$8 million.**

The request for the Basic Education SO in FY 2003 is \$6.5 million. The request is straightforward as the team and its partners will continue building on its successes, especially of institutionalizing the planning tool—Fundamental Quality Equity Learning—down to the local levels which education officials and PTAs can make it part of their efforts to improve the management of schools. As well, the team will continue to enhance its results for increasing access and promoting equity in basic education. This will mean greater improvement in the quality of teaching, greater use of improved classroom materials and greater participation of parents in their children's basic education. By FY 2003, the more focused results of a) community participation and b) a gender and rural/urban equity will have activities at full implementation rates promoting higher girls' enrollment rates in rural Guinea as well as for rural children.

During the past year the D/G SO has refocused its program of top down-bottom up approach to expanding democratic practices and good governance around three intermediate results (IRs). The cross cutting theme of conflict prevention ties all three IRs together. With the success in of FY 2001 of an emerging political process, the SO team is now developing a long-term activity. By FY 2003 the implementation of this activity will be in full gear. Similarly, the major top down national civil society activity will be in its second year of implementation. The activity of making local community groups aware of their roles and responsibilities will have expanded beyond its initial zone of activity in coastal Guinea in FY 2001 and will be in full implementation in FY 2003. With the recent successes of the conflict prevention activities and its critical role in contributing to stability in the sub-region, increased funding is required. **In FY 2003, all four D/G components will require \$3 million to support all the planned activities.**

The D/G pipeline as of 30/9/00 will be drawn down with the commencement or expansion of two long-term activities in FY 2001. In FY 2002, the D/G pipeline will be in compliance with forward funding guidelines. Planned funding levels are essential for the D/G SO to sustain its momentum of implementation in helping Guinea remain stable. The Mission does not anticipate any pipeline problems for any of the SOs through FY 2003.

OE and Work Force Narrative

OPERATING EXPENSE AND WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS

FY 2001 Estimate (000s)	FY 2002 Target (000s)	FY 2003 Target (000s)	Request
\$2,975	\$3,017	\$3,101	\$3,101

FY 2001 BUDGET REQUEST

Warehouse: The \$250,000 new warehouse construction project is on track and will be completed by May. USAID is preparing to install fuel tanks within the warehouse compound for fueling the USAID motor pool fleet. This service is currently provided by the Embassy (ICASS) and costs \$20,000 per year. The reduction in ICASS service costs would pay for cost of the installation of a fuel tank in two years. **The estimated cost for the installation of the fuel tanks is \$35,000 for FY 01 is included in our OE Budget Estimate.**

Office Building Security: USAID is exploring the possibility of leasing a lot adjacent to the office and warehouse buildings to further secure our perimeter. This lot is located between the U.S. Peace Corps office and USAID and would provide both USG agencies with a more secure perimeter. The Embassy Regional Security Officer and SEC approve these plans. In addition to securing the perimeter, it would provide additional parking for official USAID vehicles. The estimated lease cost per year is \$20,000 (\$10,000 in FY 01 for ½ year), and costs for demolition of existing dwelling, constructing wall, gate and guard booth are \$30,000. **The total estimated cost for FY 01 is \$40,000 and is included in our OE Budget Estimate for FY 01; the annual lease cost of \$20,000 is included in our Target level for FY 02, and our Target and Request levels for 2003.**

Twinning Responsibilities: The Guinean border conflict with Sierra Leone and Liberia continues to impact the Mission programs and operating expenditures for program oversight to Sierra Leone. Recently assigned Regional OFDA and FFP USPSCs based in Conakry and

other numerous TDYers who monitor the situation have expanded the direct responsibilities for the Controller, EXO and their staff and have increased direct costs and OE funded staffing levels. Travel costs will also increase for the Mission since USAID TDYers who to date have relied on OFDA-funded helicopters for transportation to Sierra Leone have now begun to use commercial flights as the frequency of helicopter flights has been reduced.

Security Implications: A heightened security situation in Guinea, beginning in the first quarter of FY01, caused USAID Management to reassess the Mission's preparedness for an evacuation and the necessity for long distance communication equipment in light of the fact that the communication infrastructure in Guinea is not reliable. The Mission is in the process of procuring mobile radios and satellite telephones for official USAID vehicles that travel up country with USAID personnel and TDYers monitoring USAID programs. **Our estimated expenditure amount of \$50,000 has been included in our OE Budget Estimate for FY 01.**

ADP Equipment Upgrade: To keep pace with mandatory Agency system upgrades, the Mission plans to replace and upgrade 60 PCs, 10 printers and 3 servers over a three-year period. The estimated cost for this three-year project is \$300,000. In addition, to support the ADP equipment, the Mission intends to replace the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) in FY01 and procure an additional UPS as a backup in FY02. **The estimated cost for FY 01 & FY 02 is \$115,000 and has been included in our OE Budget Estimate for FY 01 and Target level for FY 02; \$70,000 has been included in our target and request levels for FY 03.**

FSN Salaries & Benefits: The value of the Guinean franc has decreased 40% in CY 2000. During the same period, the cost of fuel has increased by approximately 60%. A salary survey performed in June 2000 indicated that FSN salaries should be increased by 20%, though STATE authorized a mere 3.4% salary increase effective December 2000. Although the number of FSNs has increased over the past two years, FSN salary costs for FY 00 were actually less than the prior years due to the favorable foreign exchange rate. The Mission is working actively with the Embassy to adopt a FSN salary scale that more equitably addresses the rapidly declining purchasing power of the local currency. If approved, FSN salary costs are expected to increase in FY02 and 03.

The Mission has never funded a retirement plan for FSN employees. By law, the Mission is obliged to fund employee contributions to Guinea's national social security system. Due to the system's insolvency, employees who have served with USAID with loyalty and distinction, cannot count on their vested pension fund for retirement. Although STATE has talked about setting up an offshore plan for its FSN employees worldwide, there is no indication that this will be put into effect in the near future. Therefore, the Mission is investigating options for establishing a pension fund locally. If the Mission succeeds in establishing the fund, it would mean a significant increase in FSN employee benefit costs in all future years.

PDO and Senior Acquisition Specialist Support: The Mission gave up its USDH PDO position in August 2000. We have funded a PDO position from our OE budget for FY 2001 (\$170,000) in the Management & Support Services line item of the budget. The Mission requests an additional \$75,000 to fund this position for FY 2001. The Mission plans to recruit an offshore USPSC or TCN Senior Acquisition Specialist in FY 2001 who will report to the RCO in USAID/Dakar. The position is currently occupied by an FSNPSC. This

change in personnel will result in an increase in USPSC salaries of \$185,000 for both FY 2002 and 2003.

BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY FOR FY 2001

Needs in excess of FY 2001 Allowance

Security-related Communication Equipment for Mission Vehicles	\$50,000
PDO support	\$75,000
TOTAL	\$125,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 675-001	4,525	1,000	500			3,025
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,525	1,000	500	0	0	3,025

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 675-001	5,380	1,000	400			3,980
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,380	1,000	400	0	0	3,980

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 675-001	6,000	1,000	1,000			4,000
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	4,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 675-001	6,000	1,000	1,000			4,000
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	4,000

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002		Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices							
CSD	2,358	1,908	250	200					
Other	0								
	2,358	1,908	250	200			0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,358	1,908	250	200	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,358	1,908	250	200	0	0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices									
CSD	2,450	2,200	250						
Other	0								
	2,450	2,200	250				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	2,450	2,200	250				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,450	2,200	250				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002		Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices							
CSD	3,000	2,750	250						
Other	0								
	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002		Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices							
CSD	3,000	2,750	250						
Other	0								
	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,000	2,750	250				0	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral	7,784	5,125		400				0				4,725		5,610	7,299
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,784	5,125	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,725	0	5,610	7,299
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral	5,934	5,665					2,030	1,733		1,902				5,500	6,099
Field Spt	900	925					200	425		300				900	925
	6,834	6,590	0	0	0	0	2,230	2,158	0	2,202		0	0	6,400	7,024
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral	8,201	4,994			4,994									6,000	7,195
Field Spt	500	0												500	0
	8,701	4,994	0	0	4,994	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,500	7,195
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral	4,956	500											500	2,000	3,456
Field Spt		1,200											1,200		1,200
	4,956	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,700	2,000	4,656
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	26,875	16,284	0	400	4,994	0	2,030	1,733	0	1,902		4,725	500	19,110	24,049
Total Field Support	1,400	2,125	0	0	0	0	200	425	0	300		0	1,200	1,400	2,125
TOTAL PROGRAM	28,275	18,409	0	400	4,994	0	2,230	2,158	0	2,202		4,725	1,700	20,510	26,174

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	400
Democracy	1,700
HCD	4,994
PHN	6,590
Environment	4,725
GCC (from all Goals)	1,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,055
CSD Program Total	9,354
TOTAL	18,409

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: 675-001	Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices														
Bilateral	7,299	5,880		500				0				5,380		6,920	6,259
Field Spt	0	0													0
	7,299	5,880	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,380	0	6,920	6,259
SO 2: 675-002	Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices														
Bilateral	6,099	6,012					2,160	1,650		2,202				4,000	8,111
Field Spt	925	1,000					300	700						925	1,000
	7,024	7,012	0	0	0	0	2,460	2,350	0	2,202		0	0	4,925	9,111
SO 3: 675-003	Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children														
Bilateral	7,195	5,664			5,664									5,500	7,359
Field Spt	0	0													0
	7,195	5,664	0	0	5,664	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,500	7,359
SO 4: 675-004	Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation														
Bilateral	3,456	1,385											1,385	2,000	2,841
Field Spt	1,200	0												1,200	0
	4,656	1,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,385	3,200	2,841
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	24,049	18,941	0	500	5,664	0	2,160	1,650	0	2,202	0	5,380	1,385	18,420	24,570
Total Field Support	2,125	1,000	0	0	0	0	300	700	0	0	0	0	0	2,125	1,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	26,174	19,941	0	500	5,664	0	2,460	2,350	0	2,202	0	5,380	1,385	20,545	25,570

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	500
Democracy	1,385
HCD	5,664
PHN	7,012
Environment	5,380
GCC (from all Goals)	1,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,725
CSD Program Total	10,216
TOTAL	19,941

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral	7,299	7,000		1,000				0				6,000		6,920	7,379
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,299	7,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,000	0	6,920	7,379
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral	6,099	7,000					2,200	1,800		3,000				5,000	8,099
Field Spt	925	1,000					300	700						925	1,000
	7,024	8,000	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	0	3,000		0	0	5,925	9,099
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral	7,195	6,000			6,000									5,500	7,695
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,195	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,500	7,695
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral	3,456	1,400											1,400	2,200	2,656
Field Spt	1,200	1,600											1,600	1,200	1,600
	4,656	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000	3,400	4,256
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	24,049	21,400	0	1,000	6,000	0	2,200	1,800	0	3,000		6,000	1,400	19,620	25,829
Total Field Support	2,125	2,600	0	0	0	0	300	700	0	0		0	1,600	2,125	2,600
TOTAL PROGRAM	26,174	24,000	0	1,000	6,000	0	2,500	2,500	0	3,000		6,000	3,000	21,745	28,429

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,000
Democracy	3,000
HCD	6,000
PHN	8,000
Environment	6,000
GCC (from all Goals)	1,000

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	12,500
CSD Program Total	11,500
TOTAL	24,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral	6,259	7,000		1,000				0				6,000		6,910	6,349
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	6,259	7,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,000	0	6,910	6,349
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral	8,111	7,700					2,200	2,500		3,000				7,000	8,811
Field Spt	1,000	800					300	500						1,000	800
	9,111	8,500	0	0	0	0	2,500	3,000	0	3,000		0	0	8,000	9,611
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral	7,359	6,500			6,500									6,000	7,859
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,359	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,000	7,859
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral	2,841	1,400											1,400	2,700	1,541
Field Spt	0	1,600											1,600	1,600	1,600
	2,841	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000	2,700	3,141
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	24,570	22,600	0	1,000	6,500	0	2,200	2,500	0	3,000		6,000	1,400	22,610	24,560
Total Field Support	1,000	2,400	0	0	0	0	300	500	0	0		0	1,600	1,000	2,400
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,570	25,000	0	1,000	6,500	0	2,500	3,000	0	3,000		6,000	3,000	23,610	26,960

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	1,000
Democracy	3,000
HCD	6,500
PHN	8,500
Environment	6,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	12,500
CSD Program Total	12,500
TOTAL	25,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral	66	0						0						66	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral	350	0												100	250
Field Spt	400	0											0	400	0
	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	250
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	250
Total Field Support	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	250

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Guinea
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: 675-001 Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 675-002 Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: 675-003 Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: 675-004 Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Guinea 675 End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		2	3			7	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0			1				1	1
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	12	51	5			71	71
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	13	55	8	0	0	83	86
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	4			2		1	7	13
FSNs/TCNs	4	3	3	4				14	5						5	19
Subtotal	6	4	5	5	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	2	0	1	12	32
Total Direct Workforce	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	55	10	0	1	95	118
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	55	10	0	1	95	118

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Guinea 675 End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		2	3			7	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0			1				1	1
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	12	51	2			68	68
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	13	55	5	0	0	80	83
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	4			1		1	6	12
FSNs/TCNs	4	3	3	4				14	5						5	19
Subtotal	6	4	5	5	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	1	0	1	11	31
Total Direct Workforce	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	55	6	0	1	91	114
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	55	6	0	1	91	114

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Guinea 675 End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		2	3			7	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	12	51	2			68	68
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	13	54	5	0	0	79	82
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	4			1		1	6	12
FSNs/TCNs	4	3	3	4				14	5					1	6	20
Subtotal	6	4	5	5	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	1	0	2	12	32
Total Direct Workforce	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	54	6	0	2	91	114
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	54	6	0	2	91	114

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Guinea 675 End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2	1	1				4	7
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		2	3			7	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	3	12	51	2			68	68
Subtotal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	13	54	5	0	0	79	82
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	2	1				6	4			1		1	6	12
FSNs/TCNs	4	3	3	4				14	5					1	6	20
Subtotal	6	4	5	5	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	1	0	2	12	32
Total Direct Workforce	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	54	6	0	2	91	114
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	5	6	5	0	0	0	23	16	13	54	6	0	2	91	114

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA												
Org. No: 675.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5 FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries	229.0		229.0	425.0		425.0	425.0		425.0	425.0		425.0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries	375.0		375.0	425.0		425.0	450.0		450.0	450.0		450.0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	604.0	0.0	604.0	850.0	0.0	850.0	875.0	0.0	875.0	875.0	0.0	875.0
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances	41.0		41.0	41.0		41.0	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits	120.0		120.0	128.0		128.0	137.0		137.0	137.0		137.0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	173.0	0.0	173.0	181.0	0.0	181.0	207.0	0.0	207.0	207.0	0.0	207.0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA													
Org. No: 675.0													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	93.0		93.0	93.0		93.0	93.0		93.0	93.0		93.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	48.0		48.0	44.0		44.0	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
21.0	R & R Travel	21.0		21.0	36.0		36.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	100.0		100.0	110.0		110.0	120.0		120.0	120.0		120.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	356.0	0.0	356.0	377.0	0.0	377.0	394.0	0.0	394.0	394.0	0.0	394.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	85.0		85.0	70.0		70.0	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	42.0		42.0	52.0		52.0	76.0		76.0	76.0		76.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	27.0		27.0	30.0		30.0	33.0		33.0	33.0		33.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	154.0	0.0	154.0	152.0	0.0	152.0	161.0	0.0	161.0	161.0	0.0	161.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	21.0		21.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	220.0		220.0	242.0		242.0	242.0		242.0	242.0		242.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA												
Org. No: 675.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	255.0	0.0	255.0	287.0	0.0	287.0	287.0	0.0	287.0	287.0	0.0	287.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	30.0		30.0	40.0		40.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	92.0		92.0	100.0		100.0	109.0		109.0	109.0		109.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	49.0		49.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	176.0	0.0	176.0	195.0	0.0	195.0	209.0	0.0	209.0	209.0	0.0	209.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	270.0		270.0	270.0		270.0	270.0		270.0	270.0		270.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	270.0	0.0	270.0	270.0	0.0	270.0	270.0	0.0	270.0	270.0	0.0	270.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	65.0		65.0	75.0		75.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	110.0		110.0	120.0		120.0	130.0		130.0	130.0		130.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	180.0	0.0	180.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	215.0	0.0	215.0	215.0	0.0	215.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA												
Org. No: 675.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	225.0		225.0	230.0		230.0	240.0		240.0	240.0		240.0
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.3	225.0	0.0	225.0	230.0	0.0	230.0	240.0	0.0	240.0	240.0	0.0	240.0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	15.0		15.0	17.0		17.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
Subtotal OC 25.4	50.0	0.0	50.0	52.0	0.0	52.0	54.0	0.0	54.0	54.0	0.0	54.0
25.6 Medical Care												
Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	25.0		25.0	27.0		27.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	30.0		30.0	33.0		33.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Subtotal OC 25.7	58.0	0.0	58.0	64.0	0.0	64.0	70.0	0.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	70.0
25.8 Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0 Supplies and materials	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
Subtotal OC 26.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
31.0 Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0	52.0		52.0
31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	62.0		62.0	62.0		62.0	62.0		62.0	62.0		62.0
31.0 Purchase of Vehicles	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
31.0 Armoring of Vehicles - communic./sec. equip for vehicles	50.0		50.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0 IT Hardware purchases	115.0		115.0	115.0		115.0	70.0		70.0	70.0		70.0
31.0 IT Software purchases	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
Subtotal OC 31.0	344.0	0.0	344.0	294.0	0.0	294.0	249.0	0.0	249.0	249.0	0.0	249.0
32.0 Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA													
Org. No: 675.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	15.0		15.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings-gas pump	35.0		35.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	30.0		30.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		2,975.0	0.0	2,975.0	3,202.0	0.0	3,202.0	3,281.0	0.0	3,281.0	3,281.0	0.0	3,281.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>1,085.0</u>		<u>1,211.0</u>		<u>1,277.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.9</u>	_____	<u>1.9</u>	_____	<u>1.9</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Organization: _____

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No:	675.0	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	65.0		65.0	86.0		86.0	91.0		91.0	91.0		91.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	65.0	0.0	65.0	86.0	0.0	86.0	91.0	0.0	91.0	91.0	0.0	91.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	21.0		21.0	26.0		26.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	21.7	0.0	21.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	28.7	0.0	28.7	28.7	0.0	28.7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA													
Org. No: 675.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	16.0		16.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	8.0		8.0			0.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	8.0		8.0			0.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0	6.0		6.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	37.0	0.0	37.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	20.0		20.0			0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	10.0		10.0			0.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.0	38.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 675.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	8.0	0.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	45.0		45.0	35.0		35.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	45.0	0.0	45.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	16.0		16.0	17.0		17.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 675.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	16.0	0.0	16.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.0	19.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	32.0		32.0	33.0		33.0	34.0		34.0	34.0		34.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	32.0	0.0	32.0	33.0	0.0	33.0	34.0	0.0	34.0	34.0	0.0	34.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/GUINEA													
Org. No: 675.0													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		288.7	0.0	288.7	271.7	0.0	271.7	335.7	0.0	335.7	335.7	0.0	335.7

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>98.0</u>		<u>125.0</u>		<u>133.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.9</u>	_____	<u>1.9</u>	_____	<u>1.9</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002 Obligated by:		FY 2003 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
675-002	BASICS II HRN-C-00-99-00007-00	High			300		300
675-002	Helen Keller Int'l 936-5122.04	High			200		200
675-002	CCP 936-3057	High			300		300
675-002	ATLAS 698-0475	Midium			200		0
675-004	CEPPS- NDI-936-SS02.01	High					800
675-004	CEPPS- IFES-936-SS02.01	High					800
GRAND TOTAL.....					1,000		2,400

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____														
Org. No: _____														
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request			
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0	

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau:

Office/Bureau:		FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
OC	Object Class Code Title				
11.8	Special personal services payments				
	U.S. PSCs				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries				
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits				
	U.S. PSCs - Benefits				
	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits				
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Training Travel				
	Operational Travel				
	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				
	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				
	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				
	Assessment Travel				
	Impact Evaluation Travel				
	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				
	Recruitment Travel				
	Other Operational Travel				
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges				
	Commercial Time Sharing				
	Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charge				
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction				
	Subscriptions & Publications				
	Other Printing and Reproduction				
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				
	Management & Professional Support Services				
	Engineering & Technical Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services				
	Non-Federal Audits				
	Grievances/Investigations				
	Manpower Contracts				
	Staff training contracts				
	Other Miscellaneous Services				
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts				
	DCAA Audits				
	HHS Audits				
	All Other Federal Audits				
	Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts				
	All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies				
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment				
	IT Software Purchases				
	IT Hardware Purchases				
	Other Equipment Purchases				
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

R4 Part IV: Annexes

Annex A: Environmental Impact

COMPONENT 1. Plan for New or Amended IEE or EA Actions for the Coming Year

Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in FY 01 column in the Table below. The Mission plans to submit to the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) a programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) and two IEE amendments for approval. Details of the PEA and IEE amendments are presented below:

PEA for Co-management of Classified Forests: The IEE for the Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective was signed by the BEO on September 15, 1998. It is set forth in this IEE that the development and implementation of management plans in classified tropical forests will require an Environmental Assessment similar to the EA for the co-management of the Nialama Classified Forest that was approved on August 8, 1997, subject to the review and approval of the BEO. Since USAID/Guinea intends to support the replication of the co-management approach to several classified forests in Guinea during the life of the SO, a PEA is deemed more appropriate and cost-effective than a separate EA for each individual classified forest. The Scoping Statement for the PEA was approved by the BEO in 2000, and the field work for the PEA was started in February 2001 and is expected to be completed a month later. The PEA report will be submitted to the BEO for review and approval in May 2001.

Amendment to the NRM SO IEE: In the IEE for the NRM SO, it is stated that one can foresee the possible use of fertilizers with the increase in small producers' income as the result of the SO activities. Although the NRM SO's partners continue to promote the use of organic fertilizers such as compost and farm manure, there has been an increasing demand from producers in the target zones to use chemical fertilizers for their intensive farming. Therefore, the IEE will be amended to address the issue of chemical fertilizer use. This amendment will be submitted to the BEO for review and approval in May 2001.

IEE Amendment for OICI's Follow-on Project: OICI's Title II, PL 480 Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) project will end in September 2001. The IEE for this project was approved by the BHR Environmental Development Officer in December 1999. OICI will submit a DAP for a follow-on project to the Mission and BHR in March-April 2001. An amendment to the original IEE will be prepared to address any new environmental issues associated with the proposed follow-on project. This amendment will be submitted to the BHR Environmental Officer for review and approval in March-April 2001.

COMPONENT 2: USAID/Guinea Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

Assistance Activities	FY 2000 and Previous	FY 2001	Comments
NRM SO (SO-1): Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices			
SO PACD: 2005 Activities promoting: (1) improved local capacity for sustainable NRM; (2) increased farm productivity; (3) increased small and microenterprise activities; and (4) favorable policy environment.	SO-level IEE for all activities (28guine3.iew): Categorical Exclusion for technical assistance, training, information transfer and institutional development; Negative Determination with condition for appropriate enterprise technologies; Positive Determination for co-management of classified tropical forests. EA for the Co-management of the Nialama Classified Forest (27guinea.ea) All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE and EA.	A PEA for the co-management of classified forests under the SOAG to be submitted May 2001 Amendment to the IEE to address the use of chemical fertilizers to be submitted in May 2001	Two GOG agents and 2 NGO agents received IPM training at the IITA Research Center in Benin in 11/00 Efforts have been taken to ensure the protection of the chimpanzee habitat in the Nialama forest.
Health SO (SO-2): Increased Use of Essential FP-MCH and STI/AIDS Preventive Service and Practices			
SO PACD: 2002 Activities focused on family planning, STI/AIDS prevention, maternal and child health through support to public and private health sector organizations (technical assistance, information and training), including PSI's social marketing activities.	SO-level/SOAG IEE for all activities (28guine2.iew): Categorical Exclusion for all IEC activities; Deferral for the use of permethrin-treated bed nets. IEE for Africare's Maternal/Child Health Initiative (29guin2.iew): Categorical Exclusion for health education, training, community organization. Negative Determination with conditions for construction/rehabilitation of health posts. All activities are in compliance with the approved IEEs	PSI's grant may be extended. Since there will be no changes in activities, only an Environmental Status Report (ESR) will be prepared when appropriate.	The use of permethrin-treated bed nets has not been promoted.
Education SO (SO-3): Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children			
SO PACD: 2002 Activities promoting (1) improved strategic planning, management	SO-level IEE for all activities (29guin1.iew): Categorical Exclusion for education, training, technical assistance,	EDC's contract to implement activities for improved strategic planning, management	School construction is no longer supported under the grant to Save the

and budgeting; (2) improved instruction in primary schools; and (3) enhancement of regional and gender equity in primary education.	analysis, studies, information transfer, institutional capacity development. Negative Determination for school construction support activities. All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE.	and budgeting will be extended for 4 more years. Since there will be no significant changes in activities, only an ESR will be prepared and submitted. A Request for Application was issued in February 2001 for the implementation of the Community Support and Equity in Guinea Primary Education. Since this is a follow-on activity under the Education SO, no major changes are expected. However, an ESR will be prepared and submitted.	Children.
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Democracy & Good Governance SO (SO-4): Improved Local and National Level Governance through Active Citizen Participation			
SO PACD: 2004 Activities promoting improved local and national governance through active citizen participation, including the civil society strengthening activities implemented by NCBA/CLUSA	SO-level IEE for all activities (28guine1.iew): Categorical Exclusion for IEC activities and Negative Determination with conditions for procurement of pesticide procurement to increase agricultural production under CLUSA's Civil Society Strengthening Activity. All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE.	CLUSA's Civil Society Strengthening Activity may be extended to new geographic areas. An ESR will be prepared and submitted to BEO when appropriate.	Effort will be made to monitor the use of chemical agricultural inputs by farmers assisted by the D&G SO.
P.L. 480 Title II DAPs			
1. OICI's Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension Project; PACD 2001	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 12/16/99. All activities are in compliance with the approved IEE.	An IEE Amendment for the follow-on project will be submitted to BHR Environmental Officer in March-April 2001	
2. ADRA's Siguiri Food Resource Improvement Project; PACD 2004	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 2/09/00. Activities not yet implemented.	No action anticipated	
3. Africare's DAP for Guinea Food Security Initiative	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 5/22/00. DAP was not approved by BHR.	IEE Amendment for the revised DAP signed on 2/21/01	Due to the border conflicts in Forest Guinea, Africare revised the DAP to drop the activities proposed for Macenta Prefecture.

Annex B: Updated Results Framework

Part A. Results Framework.

SO 1: Natural Resource Management Increased use of Sustainable Management Practices

IR1.1: Natural Resource Management Skills Acquired and Applied by Community-Based Organizations

Sub IR1.1.1: Capacity of NGO and GOG agents to assist communities in planning integrated NRM plans strengthened

Sub IR1.1.2: Organizational and technical capacity of COBs strengthened

IR 1.2: Agricultural productivity increased

Sub IR 1.2.1: Producers' knowledge about environmentally sound practices that improve productivity

Sub IR 1.2.2: Improved production management skills acquired and used by producers in the activity zone

Sub IR 1.2.3: Marketing skills acquired and used by producers in activity zone

Sub IR 1.2.4: Agricultural marketing systems strengthened

IR 1.3: Micro and small enterprise activities increased

Sub IR 1.3.1: Enterprise management skills acquired and applied

Sub IR 1.3.2: Enterprise skills in using new technologies strengthened

Sub IR 1.3.3: Capacity of mobilizing resources for small and micro-enterprises strengthened

IR 1.4: Favorable policy environment established

SO 2: Increased use of Essential Family Planning, Maternal Child Health, and HIV/AIDS Prevention Services and Practices

IR 2.1: Increase access to essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDs prevention services and practices

IR 2.2: Improved quality of FP/MCH and STI/AIDs prevention services, products and practices

IR 2.3: Increased behavior change and demand for FP/MCH and STI/AIDs prevention services, products and practices

IR 2.4: Effective response among donors, GOG, community organizations NGOs and private sector in addressing critical health systems constraints

SO3: Quality Basic Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

IR 3.1: Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making

IR 3.2: Improved Instruction in Primary Education

IR 3.3: Improvement of community participation in education

IR 3.4: Improved Opportunities for Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education

SO4: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation

IR 4.1: Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance

IR 4.2: More Responsive Political Processes

IR 4.3: Increased Articulation of Citizen Interests by Target Civil Society Organizations

Part B. New Indicator Reporting.

SO Name: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Area of forest in the zone of activity managed according to a sustainable management

Proposed Indicator Name: Area of forests and tree plantations in the zone of activity under sustainable management

	Actual 1994	Planned
Baseline Year	0 hectare	
Target 2002		79,000 hectares
Target 2003		90,000 hectares

SO Name: Increased Use of Essential FP, MCH, and HIV/AIDS Prevention Services and Practices

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name Measles Vaccine Coverage

Proposed Indicator Name This indicator will be dropped next year

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	N= 30.1%	
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention Services and Practices

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name Adherence to Counseling Norms and Procedures for FP/MCH and STI/HIV/AIDS Services

Proposed Indicator Name This indicator will be dropped next year

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	(see performance table)	
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name : Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result 3.1

Current Indicator Name: Education Management and Information System (EMIS) data used to plan, analyze, and refine Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL)

Proposed Indicator Name: Percentage of schools reaching 5 core FQEL targets

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	TBD	
Target 2002		TBD
Target 2003		TBD

SO Name: Quality Primary Education provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result 3.2

Current Indicator Name: Grade 2 achievement test results (math and reading)

Proposed Indicator Name: Grade 2 achievement test result (reading) for boys and girls respectively

	Actual 2001	Planned
Baseline Year	62.5%	
Target 2002		63%
Target 2003		63.5%

SO Name: Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result 4.1

Current Indicator Name: Number and percent of CSOs and CRDs in which citizens have access on a regular basis to clear information about CSO or CRD financial management.

Proposed Indicator Name: Degree of institutional and financial viability of CSOs (IR 4.3)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	TBD	
Target 2002		TBD
Target 2003		TBD

Annex C: Global Climate Change

As a member of Steering Committee for the development of Guinea's National Environmental Action Plan, USAID/Guinea supports the Agency's Global Climate Change Initiative (CCI), to reduce threats to sustainable development posed by climate change. Through activities implemented under the Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective, in general, and under the Expanded Natural Resource Management Project, in particular, USAID/Guinea contributes principally to G/ENV GCC Result 2: *Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management*. Contributions to this result are accomplished through interventions to (1) improve the management of classified forests and community forests, (2) increase the sustainable use of forest resources through a multiple-use approach, and (3) promote application of agricultural practices that increase or maintain carbon in the soil and biomass.

I. Increase Participation in the UNFCCC

A. Policy Advance Supporting the UNFCCC

No activity.

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

No activity.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management

A. Land Use/Forestry Activity: USAID/Guinea supports the National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNEF) in its efforts to preserve carbon stocks and reduce the rate of carbon loss through improved management and protection of forest reserves and community forests. In addition, USAID supports activities that aim to (1) reduce slash and burn agriculture, (2) improve crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management, (3) increase use of organic inputs such as straw mulch, compost and farm manure, and (4) promote reforestation of multiple use, high economic value, or indigenous tree species through agroforestry efforts.

In FY 2000, USAID initiated forest co-management preparatory activities that empower the population of 55 villages to share with DNEF the responsibilities for and the benefits of sustainable management and protection of two reserved forests (Bakoun in Tougué Prefecture and Souti-Yanfu in Kindia Prefecture) which cover 40,374 hectares. Another 10,000-hectare classified forest (Nialama reserved forest in the Koundou watershed of Lelouma Prefecture) was put under co-management in 1996 by DNEF and 30 other villages. The process of co-management not only aims to improve the sustainability of forest management and use, in ecological, economic and social terms, but also to develop local democratic institutions that will promote good governance. It allows an active participation of the local population in the development and implementation of a sustainable management plan for the reserved forest. The objectives of this management plan are to: (1) arrest deforestation and forest degradation; (2) protect the forest ecology; (3) protect the watershed; (4) provide access to cultivable land; (5) enhance the supply of forestry products; and (6) enhance the opportunities for income generation.

During the reporting period, four community-based forest groups were legally recognized for the management of 121 hectares of community forests (Famadou, Dakadou, Yaradou, and Yalamba in Kissidougou Prefecture), and 32 natural resource management plans were developed by other villages in Lelouma, Tougué, Kindia, Guéckédou, Kissidougou and Macenta. In addition, over 3,200 farmers apply sustainable agronomic practices that improve productivity and conserve soil fertility on over 2,000 hectares of farmland. This, in the long run, will reduce the destruction of forests for extensive farming and the expansion of inappropriate crops to hillsides or ecologically sensitive lands.

B. Policy Advances: Guinea has 197 reserved forests covering over 1.39 million hectares. The National Directorate of Water and Forests is legally responsible for their management. These forests were classified by the French colonial regime in the 1940s and 1950s, but they have received very little active management or protection. Most have become degraded as a result of: (1) population pressure; (2) slash and burn agriculture; (3) uncontrolled burning, grazing and hunting; (4) clandestine exploitation of timber and firewood; and (5) lack of forest service resources for management or protection. The influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees in Guinea has exacerbated the situation in areas where the refugees are located.

In recognition of the ineffectiveness of the old “command and control” approach to forest conservation, the GOG enacted a new Forest Code¹ and related regulations that explicitly recognized the need to engage the rural population in a participatory management process for both classified and community forests. Among other things, this legislation calls for the transformation of forest service agents from enforcers to advisors. It also recognizes the need for forest management plans to be prepared in collaboration with the local population. A forest management plan should balance the socio-economic needs of the population with the need to protect resources, thus having both production and protection objectives. These encouraging developments in turn led USAID and other donors to help DNEF engage in the long-term effort to develop and test different forest management models that adhere to these basic principles.

In 1994, USAID began its effort to introduce the co-management approach to save the Nialama reserved forest under the Guinea Natural Resource Management Project (1992-1999). In 1999, DNEF signed the first five-year contract with an inter-village Forest Committee, representing the surrounding villages and hamlets, to co-manage the Nialama forest and expressed its desire to replicate that approach in other regions of Guinea. This approach is considered to be one of the most effective and sustainable way to protect the reserved forests in this country. In FY 2000, USAID continued to provide technical assistance, training, and other support to the implementation of the co-management of the Nialama reserved forest and to the planning of co-management for the Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu reserved forests under its Expanded Natural Resource Management Project. DNEF is considering drafting a decree to explicitly include the co-management of reserved forests in the application of the Forest Code.

USAID also supports the efforts of the GOG and the World Bank to implement the Land Code in the rural areas in order to promote long-term investments in sustainable natural resource management. USAID provided comments on the policy paper on land tenure in rural areas to the Ministry of Urbanism and Habitat and actively participated in the national seminar to review that policy paper.

¹ Initially released in 1990, subsequently modified, and enacted officially into law by the National Assembly in 1999.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged:

No activity.

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened: In FY 2000, USAID financed in-country, third-country and U.S. training for natural resource management and sustainable agriculture for GOG and NGO agents, as well as villagers. USAID also provided technical assistance for environmental assessment, forest management plan development, sustainable agriculture, and community-based organization capacity development for better natural resource management planning. Thirty-two villages were helped develop their natural resource management plans. Three workshops on long-term land-use contracts between landowners and land-short/landless farmers were conducted for agents of NGOs and GOG, representatives of elected local governments, and villagers. Twenty-six land-use contracts were signed.

III. Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

A. Energy Sector, Industrial, and Urban Activities (including audits)

No activity.

B. Policy Advances

No Activity.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

No activity.

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

No activity.

IV. Other Climate Change Activities:

None

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	Guinea, West Africa, AFR/SD
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	Allen Fleming
	SO Team Name and number1:	Natural Resource Management 675-001
	Name #2:	Son Hoang Nguyen
	SO Team Name and number2:	Natural Resource Management 675-001
	Name #3:	Susan Van Kuelen Cantella
	SO Team Name and number3:	Natural Resource Management 675-001
Contact	Address (1):	Son Hoang Nguyen
	Address (2):	DOS/USAID
	Street:	2110 Conakry Place
	City, Address Codes:	Washington, D. C. 20521-2110
	Telephone number:	011-224-412502
	Fax number:	011-224-411985
	Email address:	snguyen@usaid.gov
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved

Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.1													
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector													
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss													
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks													
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW													
	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b	Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
							Natural eco- systems	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
				2	5,000	A		3	400				
Expanded Natural Resource Management Project	Guinea	Lelouma	Nyalama classified Forest	1,2,3,4,5	10,000	G,A	10,000	4		1,2,3,4,5	1		USAID assistance provided to the co-management of the Nyalam classified forest--an effective and sustainable approach to protection of forest reserves.
Expanded Natural Resource Management Project	Guinea	Kindia	Souti-Yanfu classified Forest	1,2,3,4,5	10,867	G,A	10,867	4		1,2,3,4,5	1		USAID assistance provided to the co-management of the Souti-Yanfu classified forest --an effective and sustainable approach to protection of forest reserves.
Expanded Natural Resource Management Project	Guinea	Tougue	Bakoun classified Forest	1,2,3,4,5	29,507	G,A	29,507	4		1,2,3,4,5	1		USAID assistance provided to the co-management of the Bakoun classified forest --an effective and sustainable approach to protection of forest reserves.
Expanded Natural Resource Management Project	Guinea	Forest Guinea	Gueckedou, Kissidougou, Macenta	5	1,635	H,L		1	1,635	1,2,4,5	1		USAID assistance provided to farmers who applied sustainable agronomic techniques to improve crop yields and conserve soil fertility, thus reducing pressure on forest lands
Health and Environmental Protection Action Project	Guinea	Forest Guinea	Kissidougou	1,2,3,4	121	G	121	2,4		1,2,3,4,5	1		These community forests put under sustainable management plan through direct USAID assistance
Health and Environmental Protection Action Project	Guinea	Forest Guinea	Kissidougou, Gueckedou	5	187	H,L		1	187	1,2,4,5	1		USAID assistance provided to farmers who applied sustainable agronomic techniques to improve crop yields and conserve soil fertility, thus reducing pressure on forest lands
Profitable Agriculture				5	261	H,L		1	261	4,5			USAID assistance provided to farmers who applied sustainable

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
Step 2	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N			4	Assistance and training provided to the establishment of four community forests.	1	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			2	Assistance and training provided to agents of NGOs, DNEF and villaers in the planning for the co-management of Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu reserved forests.	1	
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N			2	Providing advice to GOG re application of the Land Code in rural areas; participation in national seminar on GOG's land tenure policy for rural areas.	1	
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	8			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				8			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	4	UGVD, BALLAL-GUINEE, ADEG, IBGRN, AACG, AUDER, APARFE	1	
Private Institutions	36	36 villages in Lelouma, Tougué, Kindia, Guéckédou, Kissidougou and Macenta	1	
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions	1	National Directorate of Water and Forests	1	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	41			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	32	32	Training and technical assistance to help 32 villages develop their natural resource management plans	1	
Advancing sustainable forest management	7		Training agents of NGOs and DNEF and villagers in natural resource management planning	1	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas		3	Assisting the co-management committee for the Nialama reserved forest to develop and implement annual action plan; conducting baseline studies and developing the co-management plan for the Baloun and Souti-Yanfu reserved forests	1	
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	4	26	Training agents of NGOs and DNEF, representatives of elected local governments and villagers in the application of long-term land-use contracts; assisting 26 village-based groups to obtain long-term land-use contracts.	1	
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	43	61			

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency		
----------------------------------	--	--	---	--	--

[illegible]

Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW

3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels
(including new production capacity)

3.1 E - Methane emissions
captured from solid waste,
coal mining, or sewage
treatment

3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide
emissions avoided through
improved agriculture

Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

Annex D: Institutional and Organizational Development

The development and strengthening of local capacities is a major effort of all activities implemented under USAID/Guinea's four Strategic Objectives. In FY 2000, USAID worked with public and private institutions in Guinea – both at the grass-roots level as well as at the national level -- in the context of the Mission's assistance programs in natural resource management, health, education, and democracy and governance. The biggest challenge for all SO teams is to build and strengthen the organizational and technical capacities of these institutions, enhancing their respective capacity to become effective partners and thus ensuring the success and sustainability of the assistance program in Guinea. The table below summarizes the achievements by Strategic Objective with regard to institutional and organization development.

Annex E: Refugees and Internally Displaced People -- A Fluid and Critical Situation

Background: For more than 10 years, Guinea has hosted hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees who have fled the devastating conflicts in their countries. The human rights abuses by Sierra Leone's RUF rebels and Liberia's tyrannical president, Charles Taylor, forced the refugees to escape their homelands in search of safety and security in Southern Guinea. Over the past decade, the international community has praised the Guineans for their hospitality toward the nearly 500,000 Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees. In early 2000, the outlook appeared promising for the repatriation of an estimated 330,000 Sierra Leonean and 130,000 Liberian refugees back to their relatively stable homelands. Unfortunately, the stability was short lived as the collapse of the Lomé Peace Accord in Sierra Leone and the outbreak of armed conflict in Northern Liberia halted UNHCR's repatriation efforts for the refugees.

Guinea's change in attitude toward refugees: In September 2000, the previously hospitable Guinean disposition towards refugees took a turn for the worse. First, a series of rebel attacks on Forecariah, Kindia, and Macenta, caused refugees and Guineans alike to flee their homes. Second, two nationally broadcast speeches by President Conte blaming refugees for Guinea's social problems, as well as for the deteriorating conditions along the border, ignited Guinean's simmering frustrations with the refugees. Guineans felt that the level of humanitarian assistance provided by the international community to the refugees was exceeding the level of services that the resident population had available to them (i.e., the refugees have free health care while Guineans must pay). This was compounded with the belief that the international community was concerned only with the refugees, and it was not doing anything to ameliorate the impact the refugees were having on the local host communities and environment. These events resulted in many Sierra Leoneans and Liberians being chased from their homes, beaten, or robbed by rogue elements of the population. The Government of Guinea, thereafter, requested that all refugees be moved into camps separate from Guinean villages. Heretofore, at least 80,000 refugees were economically and socially integrated with their Guinean hosts in urban centers, including Conakry, Gueckedou, N'Zerekore, Macenta, and Forecariah.

Displacement of IDPs: When cross-border attacks from Sierra Leone and Liberia intensified in November 2000, Guinea was drawn more deeply into the regional conflict, resulting in an immediate impact on its population. To date, these sporadic attacks have displaced at least 150,000 Guineans and led to the destruction of the towns of Gueckédou and Pamélap. Families in poorer regions of Guinea, who had been receiving remittance from their extended families living in the Forest Region, have lost sources of income.

Situation in the Parrot's Beak Area: From September 2000 to February 2001, at least 140,000 refugees in the Parrot's Beak area of Southeastern Guinea received no food assistance, and only limited humanitarian aid. Guineans in the area were also affected when Gueckedou, a major commercial center, became inaccessible. UNHCR and humanitarian partners were inhibited from accessing the Parrot's Beak area due to continued fighting around Gueckedou. Daily visits by NGOs revealed depleted food stocks, a slowly deteriorating nutritional situation, markets that ceased to function, and diminished opportunities for day labor. With recent renewed access to the area, local health centers are being regularly stocked with essential medicines and medical supplies, supplemental feeding

programs are opening to aid the severely and moderately malnourished, and general food distribution to refugees and IDPs is underway.

Relocation of Refugees: UNHCR is concerned about the safety of refugees in the Parrot's Beak area and is planning to relocate over 140,000 to safer camps north of Kissidougou and to other regions away from the border. UNHCR has already begun the relocation process in Albadaria (cap. 60,000) and plans to relocate another 80,000 refugees to the Dabola Préfecture, in Upper Guinea. The decision to relocate creates new challenges for UNHCR, the Government of Guinea, local residents, and the refugees. In addition, the impact refugees will have on agriculture, forest reserves, water resources, and bio-diversity will have to be closely monitored. In the past, sudden influxes of refugees in other areas of Guinea have caused degradation of agricultural lands and natural resources. The resettling of refugees also poses potential challenges to USAID plans to expand the NRM forest co-management activity into certain regions since environmental problems associated with their influx would then be brought to "the heart of Guinea."

International Response: To coordinate this complex emergency situation, UNHCR has recently strengthened their refugee program with a three-month emergency response team of over fifty people. Other UN agencies working in Guinea include: WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, and OCHA. In addition to the UN agencies, several IOs and NGOs including: ICRC, IOM, Première Urgence, OCPH (CRS), MSF, ACF, and ARC, are providing humanitarian assistance in Guinea. Although UNHCR has taken the lead on the refugee situation, the coordination of relief agencies working with displaced Guineans has been lacking. To date, BHR/OFDA and BHR/FFP have funded humanitarian assistance programs in Guinea through ICRC and WFP, respectively.

Economic Impact: The resulting insecurity and the exodus of refugees and IDPs have had a noticeable negative impact on economic activities in the country as a whole. Agricultural production, commerce, and other economic activities in the Forest Region have been severely disrupted, diminishing a major share of food crops such as palm oil, bananas, plantain, and rice going to Conakry, Kankan, and other domestic markets, as well as stemming exports of primary crops such as coffee, rubber, kola, and cocoa. With production down and traditional distribution channels disrupted, supplies of these food crops are now reduced within the country, and prices are up in urban markets, including Conakry.

Conclusion: To date, the situation remains highly fluid. In an effort to stay abreast of the humanitarian crisis in Guinea and to monitor activities throughout the region, USAID has taken several steps. First, the USAID mission strengthened its capacity to monitor refugees by hiring a Refugee Monitor. Second, BHR/OFDA established a West Africa Regional Office in Conakry. BHR/OFDA has staffed this office with a Regional Advisor, permanently based in Conakry, and has brought in additional staff on an as-needed basis. Lastly, BHR/FFP has temporarily assigned a Regional Food Monitor to help coordinate information, perform assessments, and conduct liaison with other relief organizations. USAID is working with U.S. Embassy staff and State/BPRM, as well as relief agencies, to closely monitor the situation and determine appropriate responses to the humanitarian crisis. Most recently, USAID and the Embassy played a major role in improving coordination between WFP and UNHCR for food distribution to refugees and IDPs.

Annex F: USAID/Guinea Mission Order

Effective: March 1, 2001

Subject: HIV/AIDS Prevention Activities

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Mission Order is to set forth a policy for the systematic inclusion of HIV/AIDS prevention activities at public events sponsored by USAID/Guinea or its partners.

II. Background

At the end of 2000, 25.3 million adults and children in sub-Saharan Africa were living with HIV/AIDS. Guinea has not escaped this pandemic. Although the true magnitude of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Guinea is unknown due to a lack of reliable sero-prevalence data, the Government of Guinea (GOG) currently reports prevalence to be between 2.2% and 4.1%. What is clear is that HIV/AIDS infection is on the rise, affecting not only high-risk groups in Guinea such as commercial sex workers, miners, and the military, but also the general population, especially sexually active young adults. Without a concerted effort on the part of the GOG, its partners, and the Guinean population to stem the pandemic, HIV/AIDS threatens to undermine development efforts in every sector of the country, as it has in other African nations.

As a development agency working in Guinea, USAID and its implementing partners have accepted a moral and professional obligation to participate in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Through our work and contacts with civil society and government cadres, we are in a leadership position to inform the public, to influence policy and, ultimately, to change behavior. Our daily contacts with Guineans in a variety of sectors, including education, health and agriculture, provide constant opportunities for communicating key HIV/AIDS information at all different levels throughout the country.

III. Policy

It is, therefore, the policy of USAID/Guinea that all Strategic Objective (SO) teams and their implementing partners will allot time for communicating an HIV/AIDS message or for conducting an HIV/AIDS prevention activity when sponsoring or organizing any USAID-financed public events. USAID's objective is to constantly and systematically raise awareness of the HIV/AIDS worldwide pandemic that affects Guineans at all levels of society and inform the public on how they can protect themselves and their families from infection. All mission staff and their implementing partners must incorporate this policy as part of their regular operations.

IV. Types of Activities

This Mission Order calls for the sharing of basic information, with an emphasis on awareness raising. Information to be shared includes current statistics, the impact of AIDS on various sectors (e.g., health, education, the economy), modes of transmission, means of prevention, and caring for family members or neighbors suffering from AIDS. Activities may consist of

a short message during or at the end of a USAID-sponsored event, a guest speaker, or a demonstration on the correct use of and distribution of condoms.

Teams and their partners shall ensure that information disseminated conforms to current Guinean Ministry of Health policies. In order to avoid the spreading of misinformation and exacerbating stigma and discrimination, SO Teams and their partners are encouraged to seek technical assistance from the Health SO team, its partners (e.g., PRISM, PSI/OSFAM), other international NGOs, and/or local health authorities in formulating all public messages. Synergies should be sought with partners who have already developed HIV/AIDS prevention messages and activities.

V. Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the entire Mission and its partners to be informed and to share accurate and helpful information. All SO teams and their partners must recognize their important role in the fight against HIV/AIDS and its impact on their respective sectors, and incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention messages and activities into their regular work plans. The USAID/Guinea Strategic Planning and Resource Center and the SO teams will work together to seek opportunities for synergy among teams and partners. The Health SO team and its partners will make HIV/AIDS information available to the Mission and its partners, facilitate contacts with experts, and make themselves available to provide technical assistance. The Health SO team will also establish a library containing relevant literature and other resources, which may be used as reference materials by SO teams and their partners in formulating public messages.

VI. Limitations and Financial Responsibility

There are no limitations on this Mission order, and SO Teams and partners are urged to be creative in developing and implementing these activities. Furthermore, it is estimated that the activities required in this Mission Order do not require extra funding or cause teams or partners undue time burdens.



Harry F. Birnholz
Mission Director

Annex G: Protecting Guinea's Classified Forests Through Co-Management

Introduction of the Co-Management Approach to Guinea

Some villagers in Linsan Saran village of Lelouma Prefecture do not hesitate to tell visitors how the degradation of the Nialama classified forest has affected their communities. What used to be a forest rich in wood and wildlife resources is now highly degraded. Most of its valuable hardwood species and *roniers* palm populations have disappeared. The springs in the forest and the wells in the villages that used to have water throughout the year have become seasonal, making it difficult for villagers to find sufficient water for their families and their crops during the dry season. In order to produce enough food for their families, farmers have had to cultivate on steep hillsides or illegally plant crops in the forest, accelerating the degradation of natural resources and threatening the habitat of a highly endangered subspecies of chimpanzee.

Guinea has 197 classified forests covering over 1.39 million hectares. The national forest service (*Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts--DNEF*) is legally responsible for their management. These forests were classified by the French colonial regime in the 1940s and 1950s, but they have received very little active management or protection. Most have become degraded as a result of: (1) population pressure; (2) slash and burn agriculture; (3) uncontrolled burning, grazing and hunting; (4) clandestine exploitation of timber and firewood; and (5) lack of forest service resources for management or protection. The influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees in Guinea has exacerbated the situation in areas where the refugees are located.

In recognition of the ineffectiveness of the old “command and control” approach to forest conservation, the GOG enacted a new Forest Code² and related regulations that explicitly recognized the need to engage the rural population in a participatory management process for both classified and community forests. Among other things, this legislation calls for the transformation of forest service agents from enforcers to advisors. It also recognizes the need for forest management plans (*plans d'aménagement*) to be prepared in collaboration with the local population. A forest management plan should balance the socio-economic needs of the population with the need to protect resources, thus having both production and protection objectives. These encouraging developments in turn led USAID and other donors to help the DNEF engage in the long-term effort to develop and test different forest management models that adhere to these basic principles. Several “pilot” watershed management projects in the 1990s (including USAID's) in the Fouta Djallon highlands (known as “the Water Tower of West Africa” because it contains the headwaters of at least eight rivers of regional importance), all loosely coordinated by the OAU, contributed to this effort.

The 10,000-hectare Nialama classified forest typifies the current degraded condition of many classified forests in Guinea. Under the Guinea Natural Resource Management Project (1992-1999), USAID began its effort to save Nialama after an extensive analysis of different scenarios. It was recognized that, ultimately, the cost of doing nothing would be the loss of the forest, since in the absence of effective forest service control, the “open access” inherent to all classified forests was helping to accelerate deforestation. USAID began to develop its co-management methodology for classified forest management in Nialama in 1994, an

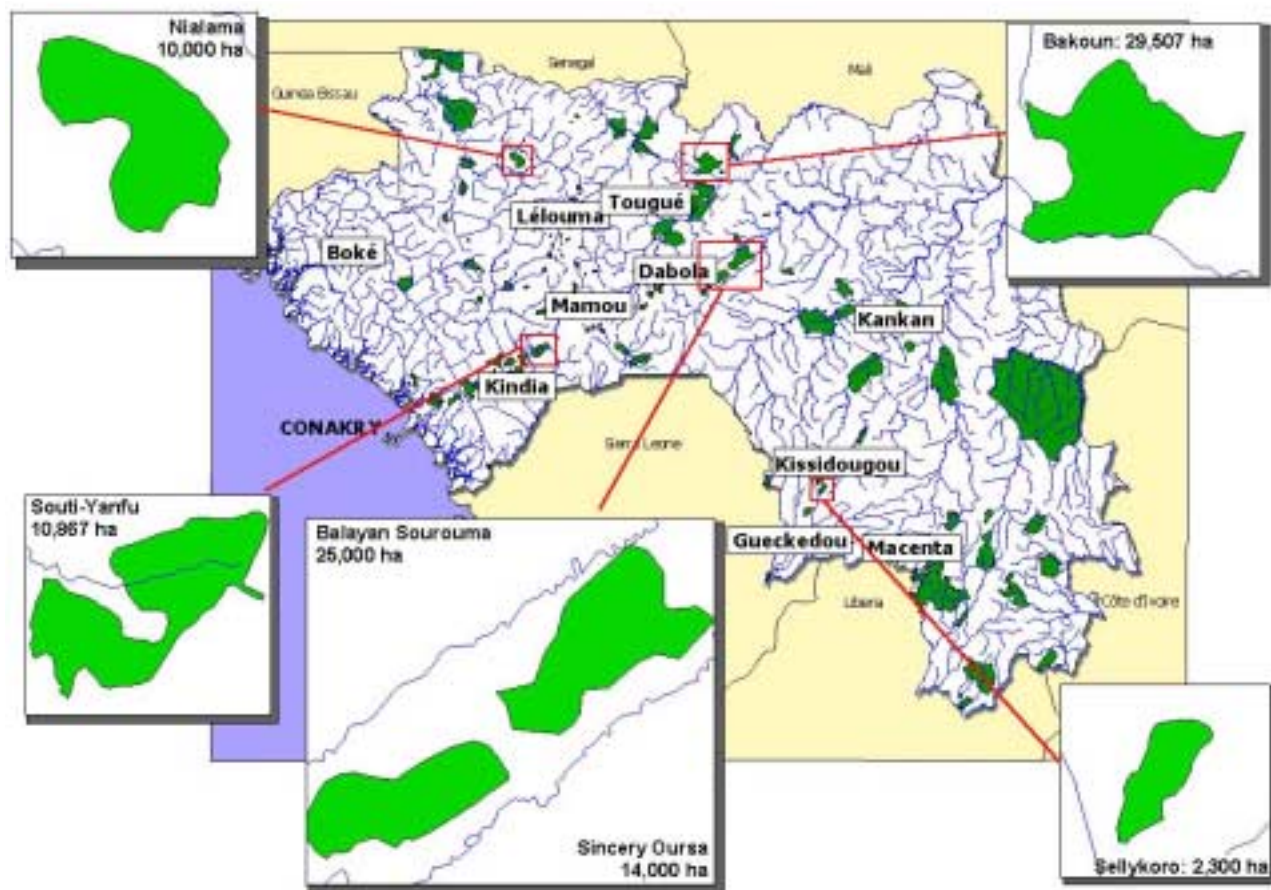
² Initially released in 1990, subsequently modified, and enacted officially into law by the National Assembly in 1999.

approach that, in accordance with GOG policy, calls for the sharing of management responsibilities as well as benefits between local population and the national forest service.

In 1999, the DNEF, representing the Guinean Government, signed the first five-year contract with an inter-village Forest Committee, representing the surrounding villages and hamlets, to co-manage the Nialama forest. This contract was the result of five years' preparatory work to develop an overall framework and adequate information base for co-management. Some of the key elements of this process included: a) conducting seven preliminary studies to gather technical and socio-economic information; b) helping to organize the local population, form, train, and obtain GOG official recognition for the Forest Committee; c) conducting an environmental assessment; d) preparing a forest management plan; and finally e) drafting the contract. USAID provided technical assistance, training, and other support throughout this five-year period to develop this pilot approach.

The process of co-management not only aims to improve the sustainability of forest management and use, in ecological, economic and social terms, but also to develop local democratic institutions that will promote good governance. The concerted effort to establish, in a democratic manner, management entities charged with representing the rural population surrounding Nialama in negotiations with the forest service, and also with equitably allocating numerous duties and benefits among the population, merits brief description. Following a great deal of preparatory work, 15 of the surrounding villages elected four representatives each—an elder, a youth, a woman, and a person from a group that depends on the forest for its livelihood—to an inter-village association. Then, in 1996, the first general assembly of this association, 114 men and women representing the 15 villages, elected an inter-village Forest Committee (*Comité Forêt*) of 16 members to participate in the co-management of the forest. When the term of this committee expired in July 1999, the second general assembly consisting of representatives from 26 villages democratically elected a new committee.

The objectives of Nialama forest management plan are to: (1) arrest deforestation and forest degradation; (2) protect the forest ecology; (3) protect the watershed; (4) provide access to cultivable land; (5) enhance the supply of forestry products; and (6) enhance the opportunities for income generation.



FY 2000: The Year of Consolidation and Expansion of Forest Co-Management in Guinea

DNEF hailed co-management as an effective approach to protect classified forests and expressed its desire to replicate it in other parts of Guinea. In response, USAID is providing assistance to extend forest co-management under its Expanded Natural Resource Management Project (1999-2005), starting with the two classified forests – Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu – in 2000. These two forests, like Nialama, are located in pilot watersheds targeted by USAID since 1992, and have a total area of 40,374 hectares.

USAID/Guinea's NRM team and its partners invested a great deal of effort in FY 2000 to strengthen and advance the forest co-management work. A number of actions were undertaken to reinforce the existing co-management agreement for the Nialama Classified Forest, as well as a series of studies and other interventions aimed at bringing Bakoun, Souti-Yanfu and other classified forests under co-management.

In Nialama, assistance was provided to the inter-village Forest Committee (and the rural population it represents) to delineate and execute a workplan, identify 130 hectares of land for cultivation, delimit 25 ha. of land in exchange for 25 ha. of chimpanzee habitat, revise internal statutes, provide training in financial management and efficient woodcutting techniques, prepare an operational map of the forest, and mark and cut an initial 21 trees to provide revenue for the committee. USAID also provided a small grant to Janis Carter³ to complete her innovative chimpanzee monitoring and community education project, which

³ Please refer to annex on chimpanzee monitoring in Nialama for more information.

included Nialama as one of two targeted zones. Following completion of this project in 2000, Winrock has continued to monitor chimpanzee movements and behavior, and, with technical assistance from Carter, is studying the possibility of adapting and extending the methodology to other forests as an integral part of co-management.

In order to assess the co-management process, Winrock International, the principal implementing partner of the ENRM project organized an intensive one-week performance improvement review for Nialama in October 2000 that brought issues to the fore that are being addressed via an action plan prepared by the participants at the end of the review. This type of review will be repeated periodically to help keep the process on track and provide lessons to apply to co-management of other forests.

For Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu, a new approach was tested in an attempt to shorten the multi-stage co-management process that has evolved over a period of six years in Nialama. Winrock contracted with the *Centre d'Etude et de Recherche en Environnement (CERE)* of the University of Conakry to conduct multi-disciplinary baseline studies in Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu, which were completed, and operational maps prepared. Winrock also conducted socio-economic studies in villages surrounding these two forests, followed by intensive training of selected NGO agents in participatory extension techniques. This training was put to immediate use in a series of interventions over the course of several months to sensitize villagers around these forests (and also around Sellykoro classified forest, near Kissidougou) on the benefits of co-management and to help villagers organize themselves into nascent forest committees. With the help of experienced Burkinabé consultants, Winrock and DNEF brought together the relevant information that had been gathered on the forests and worked closely with the fledgling committees (three in Bakoun, because of its size and remoteness, and one in Souti-Yanfu) to prepare both 20-year *plans d'aménagement* (technical management plans) and five-year *plans de gestion* (management plans) for each forest.

Section 118 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 requires that any program or project which significantly affects tropical forests: (a) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land; and (b) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity. The NRM team brought in an expert to carry out a scoping exercise to assess the feasibility of conducting a programmatic environmental assessment (PEA), and identify the major issues that would be addressed. The PEA approach allows the team to use checklists to apply conditionality across a range of forests of similar type, thereby facilitating both the application of lessons learned and the authorization to extend co-management to additional forests. The Africa Bureau Environmental Officer also visited Guinea and advised the Mission on its approach. A task order under the Environmental Policy IQC (EPIQ) was then executed to provide further short-term technical assistance and to carry out the PEA in February-March 2001. Besides examining co-management experiences to date in Nialama, Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu, the PEA team also visited the Sincery Oursa and Balayan Sourouma classified forests near Dabola.

The PEA scoping exercise identified some weaknesses in the implementation of the co-management program to date. Initial steps have already been taken to begin to address two of these weaknesses--insufficient technical skills in forest/timber inventory management, and the need to reinforce the economic analysis for the management plans. Winrock has brought in a recognized expert in forest inventory methods for two consultancies in recent months

who has provided practical advice on conducting forest inventories, planning and executing sustainable timber harvesting, and strengthening DNEF and other organizations' staff skills through further training. Winrock has also brought in an experienced forest economist who has deepened the economic analysis for the Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu forest management plans to ensure that there are adequate incentives to motivate villagers to participate.

Preliminary findings of the PEA have identified other technical issues that will need to be addressed within the framework of the existing Nialama, Souti-Yanfu and Bakoun management plans. With additional technical assistance, USAID/Guinea will be looking for ways to further improve the quality of these plans, as well as our co-management planning methodologies, including an emphasis on making the entire process less time-consuming and expensive, and thereby more sustainable.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

Based on the experience gained working on co-management over the past seven years in three classified forests -- Nialama, Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu -- the NRM team has identified a number of lessons learned which it intends to apply in these and other forests. Perhaps the most basic and important lesson is that co-management is an inherently extremely challenging, complex and long-term process that requires outside assistance--particularly for stakeholder capacity development--for several years after the formation of a Forest Committee, preparation of a management plan, and signature of a contract. However, USAID/Guinea remains more convinced than ever that this is the correct approach that will ultimately produce a long-term impact. More specific lessons to be applied include the following:

1. Develop plans iteratively: start simply with a few activities of interest to villagers.
2. Begin with a rapid appraisal with villagers, combined with the most recent available satellite imagery/aerial photography to produce initial rough maps of major forest resource zones.
3. Design more detailed inventories as needed, based on the local population's priorities, stratified by resource zone.
4. Reinforce efforts to identify economic benefits (e.g., enhanced use of non-timber forest products, more effective marketing, and identification of opportunities to add value to both agricultural and natural products).
5. Focus other project activities (e.g., rural enterprise development, sustainable agriculture and marketing, community-based NRM planning) more purposefully in areas surrounding the forests.
6. Look for ways to reinforce technical capacities (forest resource inventories, silviculture, community forest management planning, etc.) of the forest service and NGO agents.
7. Strengthen local governance by improving information-sharing, financial management, literacy, numeracy, etc., for all stakeholders.

8. Make fuller use of geographic information systems to help inform a more systematic prioritization of classified forests to target for future co-management assistance.

The forest co-management approach has taken root in Guinea and will contribute not only to the protection of the tropical forests but also to citizen empowerment and good governance at the grass-root levels. The policy environment favorable to the application of that approach has been established. USAID/Guinea has established a very ambitious goal of putting 100,000 ha of natural forests under sustainable management by 2005, a target which may have to be revisited in the next year as the NRM team redoubles its efforts to improve the quality of the model being replicated. The NRM team and its partners will continue to strive to improve co-management methodologies to enhance sustainability and prospects for long-term impact. The major focus in 2001 will be to apply lessons learned from the programmatic environmental assessment in order to improve the quality of management plans for the three initial classified forests. The biggest challenge in the long run will be to develop and strengthen local capacity so that the rural population and the forest service can carry out the activity by themselves with little or no outside assistance.

Annex H: Women in Natural Resource Management

“Once married, the woman was confined to work on the farm where she becomes identified with the ‘big daba’ (‘big hoe’). She is seen in the rice fields and on the family farms. Again, she is seen dragging the fruits of her production on the trails leading to the markets. The selling of her products is reserved for her husband who sits under the coconut tree sipping palm wine.”

-- From "Les Groupements Féminins du Fouta Djallon: Un Instrument de Promotion Féminine" by Muriel Bretagne (Winrock International, Natural Resource Management Project, April 5, 1998).

The above observation on the life of rural women in Burkina Faso was reported several years ago. Although Guinea is in certain respects different from Burkina Faso, Guinean women live under similar conditions, at least in some parts of the country. Some changes to these conditions have recently taken place in Guinea, for example in the Fouta Djallon Region, where men have been sharing the farm workload with women. However, more effort is needed to bring about significant economic and social improvements for women in rural areas.



In rural Guinea, women play a crucial role not only in agriculture, but also in the informal economic sector. They work tirelessly to provide their families with food, clothes and sometimes money for children's education. USAID/Guinea's Natural Resource Management team and its partners make every effort to involve women, especially the economically and socially disadvantaged, in all aspects of activity development and implementation. Women are the principal beneficiaries of project-assisted activities such

as training, access to credit, cash crop production, and micro- and small enterprise development. Below is a summary of the results in 2000.

Under OICI's Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) project, women accounted for 53% of 970 adult farmers trained in improved agricultural technologies, 51% of the members of participating producer groups, and 45% of 187 participants in training-of-trainer sessions. These activities have helped women put more land under sustainable practices, improve farm productivity, and increase household agricultural production. In addition, all recipients of OICI's 1,292 loans were women. These loans, totaling \$62,743, enabled these resource-poor women to undertake income-generating activities such as petty commerce and soap-making. The loans are accompanied by small business management training, as well as information to promote better nutrition, health, and AIDS awareness.

Despite being in a start-up mode, the Expanded Natural Resource Management project has achieved some encouraging results with regard to providing assistance to women. In the project zones, women accounted for 18% of 1,478 farmers who applied sustainable practices, including the use of improved seeds, straw mulching, and application of farm manure. These results relate mainly to rice production and are based on the gender of the landowner or head of family. Since generally more women than men work in the rice fields, the number of

women who were actually involved in this activity is probably much higher than the number reported.

A majority of Guinean women living in the rural areas do not own land. In order to help these women get long-term access to land for crop production, the ENRM project assisted them in negotiating long-term land use agreements with the landowners. During the reporting period, four women's groups succeeded in obtaining such agreements, with terms ranging from 9 to 10 years, to produce vegetables. In addition, women accounted for 19% of 118 participants in workshops on the Land Code and land use agreements, 28% of 763 people receiving training in enterprise and marketing, 31% of the participants in the entrepreneurship workshops, and 97% of the participants in appropriate technology workshops. Women also received 43% of computer literacy and Internet training offered by the project.

Women have taken an active role in the management of natural forests. Democratically elected female representatives sit on the inter-village Forest Committees for the co-management of the three classified forests – Nialama, Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu -- where community-government co-management has been introduced. They participate in the development and implementation of the committee's annual work plan and in decision-making regarding the use of the forest resources.

PRIDE/Finance, a local microfinance institution created under the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project, continued to support a large number of women in the urban and peri-urban areas. In FY 2000, loans from PRIDE/Finance helped 6,646 micro- and small enterprises expand, as indicated by an increase in their revenues, assets, or number of full-time employees. Of the 15,189 loans provided by PRIDE/Finance this year, 83% were to women, accounting for 77% of the total amount loaned.

USAID/Guinea's NRM team and its partners continue exploring all opportunities to maximize the beneficial impacts of project activities on the life of women in Guinea. Winrock International, the lead implementer of the ENRM project, recently conducted a study to identify the project's strengths and weaknesses in addressing gender issues. The findings of the study have helped Winrock develop a strategy and action plan to increase women's participation in project activities. Some major actions to be undertaken by the project include:

- Recruit more female staff;
- Improve project agents' skills in addressing gender issues through appropriate training;
- Establish a system to assure that the project is gender-sensitive and develop qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure project impact on women;
- Organize annual workshops to exchange experiences with other partners on gender-and-development issues.

The winds of change improving women's lives have begun to blow on the landscape of rural Guinea. Women have begun to participate more actively in decision-making with regard to activities affecting the management of natural resources in their communities. Some are not afraid of speaking out at community meetings to defend their positions or rights. Although these changes are still modest, USAID/Guinea's NRM team and its partners will help sustain and spread them more widely in the coming years.

Annex I: PL 480 Program: OICI's Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension Project

I. Summary of the Project



OICI has been implementing the Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) Project in the Mamou region of Middle Guinea since 1997. The overall goal of this five-year PL 480 Title II activity is to improve the quality of life of people in the project zone through improved household food security and higher disposable income. The project aims to: (1) strengthen agricultural production through training of the rural population and provision of adequate agricultural extension services in modern, appropriate and

environmentally sound techniques and practices; (2) improve food consumption and utilization practices of rural families through training and evaluation in food processing, better utilization of food products, nutrition and hygiene; (3) develop the necessary indigenous capacity and structures to address local food security issues; and (4) increase the levels of income of rural women and farmers.

In order to achieve the above objectives, OICI has undertaken the following actions:

- Agricultural Training and Extension focusing on application of sustainable practices that increase agricultural productivity and production;
- Rehabilitation of water catchment areas to increase dry-season vegetable production;
- Training in poultry and small livestock production;
- Introduction of animal traction to improve land preparation and agricultural practices;
- Implementation of the Credit with Education program that provides rural women with micro-credit for income-generating activities and education in health and nutrition.

The PAVE Project was integrated into Mission's Natural Resource Management Strategic Objective in 1998. While the project strives to achieve its food security objectives, it contributes directly to the SO's two intermediate results, namely: (1) "Farm Productivity Increased" and (2) "Micro- and Small Enterprise Activity Increased".

II. Key Results

The delays in the monetization approval and in-country travel restrictions due to insecurity in the project zone near the end of the fiscal year have more or less adversely affected the achievement of some targets set for some indicators. However, the project continued to make encouraging progress with regard to the baseline during the reporting period. Highlights of the achievements are cited below:

- 660 farmers applied sustainable practices to improve productivity of corn and rice on 261 hectares of land;
- Average agricultural production per household increased to 2,430 kgs from the baseline of 897 kgs in 1996;
- Over 31,000 trees were planted on 29 hectares for windbreaks, protection of water sources, and reforestation;
- A total of 1,292 resource-poor women received microcredit with a total value of \$62,743 to undertake income-generating activities.

III. Performance and Prospects

The PAVE project became a significant contributor to NRM SO results in 1999 and continued this trend in FY00, especially in the areas of sustainable agriculture and rural enterprise development. OICI submitted a DAP amendment proposal in May 1999 to integrate several new agricultural/NRM activities into the program. The proposal was reviewed by the Mission, revised and resubmitted in September 1999 and approved by BHR/FFP in December. Unfortunately, OICI was thus unable to make a call-forward for a vegetable oil shipment until January, arriving in June, and was therefore short on financial resources for much of the year.

Despite limited funding, OICI was able to register reasonably good results under the PAVE during the reporting period. Training in improved agricultural practices was provided to 970 adult farmers and 56 young farmers. More than 1,000 women received micro-enterprise training under the Credit with Education program. OICI also trained 187 trainers in various subjects ranging agricultural production, farm product processing, to enterprise development.

With regard to food security indicators, yield per hectare of corn increased from 2,296 kgs in 1996 to 2,387 kgs in 2000. The average household agricultural production was 2,430 kgs that is 171% increase over the 1996 baseline. In terms of natural resource management, the area of land cultivated with sustainable practices increased to 261 hectares in 2000 from 42 ha in 1996, an 839% increase, with 660 farmers applying these practices. Under the Credit with Education program, 1,292 loans totaling \$62,743 were provided to women in the target zone, and 15 new microenterprises were created.

During the reporting period, OICI deferred any significant new investments (e.g., a proposed feedmill) and reevaluated the economic feasibility of the poultry and egg operation at the Tolo demonstration farm. The NRM team believes that the approach currently being followed by OICI, with greater emphasis placed on outreach in sustainable agricultural/NRM practices to village-level groups, is appropriate. Following the recommendations of a mid-term evaluation, OICI has also begun to strengthen its internal management by recruiting/replacing several key staff members. OICI has also recently brought in a short-term specialist to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation system. Since the current DAP for the PAVE project is scheduled to end in FY01, OICI has begun to reassess the success of the various project components with the intent of determining the ongoing needs and feasibility of a follow-on proposal.

Annex J: The Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative (PL 480 Program)



This four-year activity is located in the prefecture of Dinguiraye, in the Region of upper Guinea and currently covers 31 Districts, 146 sectors and an estimated population of 56, 155. Its overall goal is to improve the level of food security of communities in the prefecture. Its specific objectives are to: (1) improve maternal and child nutrition status through community and household based education efforts; (2) reduce losses and improve value of food crops for home consumption and family income through improved practices and technology and (3) increase the capacity of communities to identify, analyze and resolve their food security and health problems.

The activity was designed to address the following issues:

- Improved food security through nutrition education in households, in target populations and in general community settings;
- Improved child and maternal nutrition through growth monitoring, enhanced nutritional counseling techniques and village-level Information, Education and Communication (IEC);
- Overall enhancement of quality assurance through training of health care personnel in technical areas as well as supervision, which should also result in improved case management of childhood illnesses such as malaria, control of diarrhea diseases and acute respiratory infections through education and training;
- Overall improvement of community based primary health care through community organizations and IEC, and;
- Improved farm gate and household food storage and food handling systems and practices.

The activity uses the 3 A (Appreciation, Analysis and Action) approach and CBIS (Community-Based Information System) to educate community members and village committees.

In order to address the above issues, during the reporting period, the following were undertaken:

- Two hearth cycles were prepared and implemented, and the targeted *mamans lumières* (*mothers of light*) conducted talks for mothers on important health messages including breastfeeding, growth monitoring, the notion of frequency, quantity, density and utilization in food, vaccination, prenatal care, family planning and hygiene.
- Health/IEC field agents conducted health talks pertaining to exclusive breastfeeding for infant 0-6 months, prenatal care, hygiene, malaria prevention, diarrhea prevention, vaccination, family planning, proper foods for pregnant women, and diversified nutrition. Overall, 1,852 home visits, 1,519 health talks and 1,133 cooking demonstration were conducted.
- Monthly infant weighing was conducted in 30 of the 31 districts targeted by the project. This helps identify the number of infants demonstrating adequate growth, the number of infants who need an improvement in their growth patterns, and the number of children who demonstrated inadequate growth in order to take appropriate actions.

Eight post harvest field agents conducted talks on the topics "The Importance of Drying Mangos" and "How to Improve and Maintain a Traditional Food Storage Facility" in FY2000. A total of 173 farmers and community members and 296 women's group members attended the talks.

- *Through the advice and counseling of community agents, women are going more often to health care centers for preventive total of 173 farmers and community members and 296 women's group members attended the talks.

Achievements:

Achievements during this reporting period include improvement in the majority of the project's key indicators, especially those related to the health and nutritional components. For example, at the baseline knowledge, practice and coverage survey (KPC) in March 1997, the rate of malnutrition among children three to 59 months was 29.7% and the target set for the year 2000 was 25.3%. However that for the final evaluation survey in March 2000, shows that this rate was 18.6%, much better than the projected target.

Mothers have made positive changes in their behavior toward their children's nutrition resulting in major perceived and confined improvement in the health and nutritional status of their children. The final survey also revealed very impressive results in the changes mothers are making in their breastfeeding practices. The baseline survey found that the percentage of women with infants zero to five months reporting exclusive breastfeeding was 1.1%. By the mid-term evaluation, this percentage had increased to 9.6%. The final evaluation survey data shows 50.9% of mothers with infants zero to five months reported exclusive breastfeeding.

Through the advice and counseling of community agents, women are going more often to health centers for preventive health care, for their sick children and during pregnancies. Immunization against measles, which was 25.2% for the baseline, increased to 63.4% according to the final KPC analysis.

In terms of maternal nutrition, the percentage of women who reported eating less during pregnancy was 50.7% during the baseline and 39.4% during the final evaluation. Food taboos for pregnant women have also decreased.

In the area of food storage and food handling, the project contributed to the reduction in post harvest losses. Both the quantitative and qualitative studies showed that farmers are applying improved techniques introduced by the project to grain drying and storage. For example, male farmers reported a decrease in losses to mold from 29% for maize and 24% for peanuts at the baseline survey, to 17% and 17.4% respectively today. Their level of debt also decreased. During the baseline survey, 56% of farmers reported that they were in debt during the previous rainy season while during the final evaluation, this number had dropped to 45.8%. The value of foods is improving through the dissemination of improved dryers. In 1998, only eight women's groups dried 125 kg of mango. While in 1999, 24 women's groups were able to dry 287 kg of mangos, of which 94.5 were consumed and 192.5 kg were sold for a total revenue of \$513. To date a total of 568 kg of mangos has been dried and this drying activity has addressed the availability and the accessibility aspects of food security to the benefice of the target population.

Annex K: USAID/Guinea and Guinean Government Jointly Resolve P.L. 480 Tax Issue



Through high-level negotiations with the Government of Guinea, USAID/Guinea, along with NGO Africare, have recently resolved a P.L. 480 tax issue that threatened to all but close down a five-year, \$19 million development program being carried out by U.S. NGOs Africare, OICI, and ADRA. The issue? Coming to terms with Government of Guinea (GOG) reform efforts promoted by the IMF and the World Bank to improve revenue collection performance.

The GOG's present concern is in maintaining transparency and consistency in collecting taxes. In the past, certain buyers and PVOs were benefiting from pricing differences because their goods were being priced and sold tax-free. The government has since been determined to apply taxes equitably and across-the-board for all donors involved in monetization.

Consequently, in March of 2000, the Guinean Ministry of Plan and Cooperation informed Africare that the reforms announced by the Ministry of Finance in September of 1999 would take effect, starting with the incoming PL 480 shipment, 1,700 metric tons of vegetable oil. This would require Africare to collect all duties and taxes from the local buyers on behalf of the GOG at the time of the sale. By Guinean law, the taxes were a steep 40.75%. Africare would transfer the proceeds to the Guinean National Treasury.

Africare didn't anticipate having to pay the taxes since their contract gave them full exoneration from all taxes and duties. However, the taxes could be legally enforced by the GOG by applying them to the buyers of the vegetable oil rather than to Africare itself. Food aid, if it is direct distribution, continues to be exempt from taxes, but anything that is sold, even if the proceeds are used for development purposes (as in the case of the PL 480 commodities), must be taxed, with the buyer paying the tax. The GOG insisted that all donors involved in monetization collect these taxes.

The situation was critical--if Africare could not meet or exceed the benchmark price with the sale of the oil, they would not be permitted by the U.S. government to continue selling the oil. Cancellation of the shipment would also close down three monetization-sponsored development activities: those of Africare, ADRA, and the ongoing OICI food security program.



Rural women get credit, along with education on health-related matters, through OICI's PL480-sponsored microfinance program.

With commodities already being loaded on a ship in Houston, the USAID/Guinea team had to act quickly. Representatives from the IMF and other donors were brought into the process to better understand why the taxes were being enforced. The USAID Director began talking with other donors who were also implementing monetization programs in Guinea, and the Food for Peace Regional Representative based in Bamako came to Conakry to offer technical support and advice.

USAID Foreign Service Nationals used their local connections and immediately set up meetings with high-level Guinean Government officials to show what was at stake. Namely, if an agreement could not be reached, Guinea might lose \$19 million worth of food security aid for some of the poorest regions of the country.

In a high level meeting between the Guinean Minister of Finance and U.S. Ambassador, the Minister explained that the taxes were being collected across the board to promote transparency, and that all donors must collect taxes from buyers, even in the case of food donations like the PL 480 commodities. The Minister stressed his firm commitment to equity and transparency.

The Mission Director agreed with the goals of the GOG tax collection and operational transparency, and a letter agreement was signed, saying that Africare would pay the taxes, but that the GOG would then donate the equivalent sum to the U.S. development projects. “We were given that concession because of the benchmark price for our monetization,” says USAID’s Program Specialist Alpha Diallo, “but for me it wasn’t enough.” Diallo knew that without a timeline for allowing Africare full access to the funds, the NGO’s projects would come to a halt.

With the commodities heading toward the port of Conakry, Diallo and the USAID team worked quickly to come up with the mechanics of a final agreement, signed on July 26, 2000, by the Guinean Minister of Finance and the Africare Representative. The agreement states that within ten days after Africare pays the taxes, the GOG agrees to pay Africare that same amount in full from the Central Bank counterpart fund. The counterpart funds are then considered an official Guinean donation to the PL 480 project.

The Guinean Government upheld the ten-day stipulation for returning the counterpart funds. Guinean National Budget Director Alpha Ousmane Diallo, one of the architects of the agreement, says, “I tried to find a balance between getting in our revenues, and keeping the donor’s project going. The case of the PL 480 Title II is that it is oil, and it is a donation. The U.S. is giving us the price of the oil. They must pay the customs tax, but this time we won’t keep them. We’re going to put them into an account and tell them, ‘Listen, this is going to be a contribution from the Guinean Government.’ That way USAID will say, ‘The government is doing its best, so we will accept the procedure.’ We need to collect our revenues, but we’re making them available to Africare.”

Says Richard Newburg, Food for Development Office Chief in USAID/Washington, “The outcome of the Country Mission negotiations on this issue is a perfect win-win situation for everyone. We certainly support the GOG concern for transparency and equity, and the decision to provide a counterpart contribution to the Title II activities from the tax proceeds. Most importantly, it sets in place a longer-term solution to the issue that will permit the program (OICI, Africare, and ADRA) to continue monetizing vegoil in Guinea.”

Roundtable discussions are in the works between Government of Guinea representatives and donors to develop a similar model to use as a standard procedure for handling counterpart funds for NGOs doing monetization in Guinea.

Annex L: Conflict Prevention Workshop Airs Key Social and Political Issues

A three-day USAID-sponsored Conflict Prevention Workshop, led by Guinea's Economic and Social Council (CES), was considered a major breakthrough in national dialogue by domestic and international observers. The workshop brought together high-level administration and military figures, civil society, religious and political party leaders to dialogue openly about key internal and external problems currently affecting Guinea.

The CES, an advisory body with a reputation for neutrality that supports executive and legislative branches, as well as key ministries, led the workshop. The talks built upon the findings of a USAID/Guinea-sponsored 1998 study of "Potential Sources of Conflict and Instability in Guinea," which was refined in 1999 and integrate evolving internal and sub-regional issues. The talks took advantage of a movement of national awareness and solidarity among Guineans, under threat of what is commonly referred to as "the enemy on the Guinean borders."

CES President Michel Kamano opened the workshop in the presence of five key Guinean Ministers, attesting to commitment from government partners. International support was shown by the attendance of representatives from the UNDP, Germany, Canada, France and Japan. The Guinean Prime Minister, arriving with an entourage of seven ministers (including the Ministers of Justice, Interior, and Foreign Affairs), and Guinean Secretaries of State for Security and Cooperation, led closing ceremonies, along with American Ambassador Timberlake Foster, who reiterated the U.S. government's commitment to assisting Guinea through its current crisis.

The workshop does come at a critical time in Guinea's political history. Since September 2000, Guinea has suffered sporadic rebel incursions from neighboring Liberia and Sierra Leone, causing an exodus of both Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees and internally displaced Guineans, or an estimated 400,000 people to flee from the conflict, and threatening Guinea's territorial integrity in the Forest Region. Internal problems include the effects brought on by the current regime's iron fist, a weak opposition that is fragmented along ethnic lines, civil society as yet unable to counterweight government, along with student strikes, mounting unemployment and increased poverty exacerbated on by the recent conflict.

One of the key issues raised during the workshop was Guinean government recruitment of militias to help the Guinean army ward off rebel attacks, and provide self-defense in the border areas. The unpaid militia have resorted to banditry against local populations, creating an environment where frequent roadblocks, ransacking and brutalizing of innocent citizens has become common. Other principal sources of conflict identified included: exclusion; discrimination and mismanagement of human resources based on ethnicity; corruption; human rights violations; weak political dialogue; lack of electoral transparency; and regional arms proliferation.

Approaches to addressing these problems included:

- Institutionalization of dialogue between traditional leadership and government
- Facilitation of dialogue between the executive branch of government and the National Assembly President
- Implementation of government hiring practices based on competency rather than ethnicity
- Training for negotiation skills and mutual respect in political dialogue

- Privatization of the broadcast media
- Justice and security sector training in legal codes and human rights
- Debt relief for poverty alleviation and job creation
- Credit for investment
- Citizen training on rights and responsibilities under a democracy

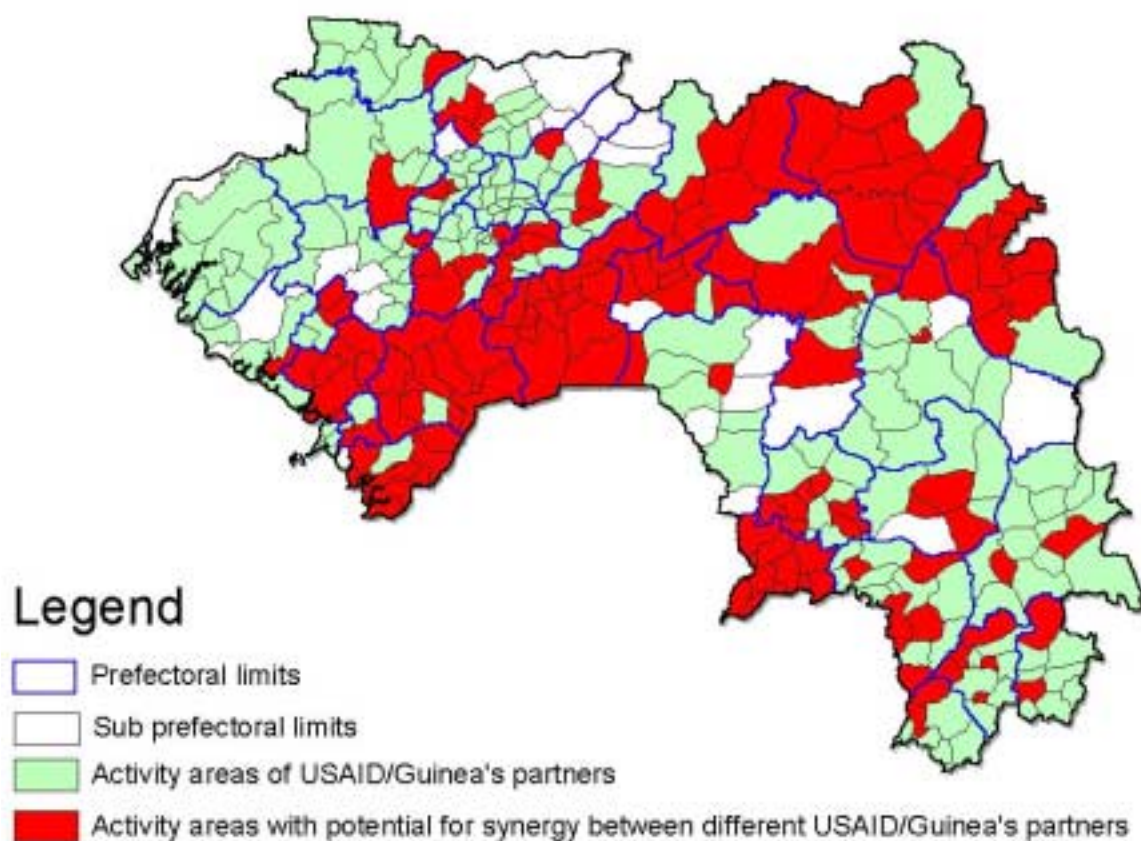
To keep the country's armed conflict contained, participants recommended that the government of Guinea take immediate action to enact several measures related to political, socio-economic and security matters. These measures officially exist, but have not been applied, due to lack of political will. In particular, the participants called for "a renewal of the dialogue between the government, opposition parties, and the Guinean society at large, in order to ease political tension and to create a climate of mutual trust that promotes democracy, good governance and economic growth." A CES follow-up committee has been formed, including key members of the workshop, to develop concrete action plans and strategies to ensure their implementation.



Annex M: 1 + 1 = 3: Creating Synergy across Sectors

In an effort to promote cross-sectoral synergy among its partners in education, health, democracy and natural resources management, USAID held its second Synergy Workshop on October 2000. The all-day workshop, attended by representatives from 23 partner organizations, along with USAID/Guinea staff, was designed to promote collaboration among partners on techniques and training, and to develop concrete action plans between partners that can be implemented out in the field.

At the workshop, synergy was defined as two or more working together to make an effect that either one alone is incapable of making. Collaboration in development can amplify good results across sectors many times over, and create results that would be impossible without a synergistic relationship. The equation is, $1 + 1 = 3$.



The workshop brought out the idea that development challenges are becoming increasingly complex, and often transcend the ability of any one sector, whether government, business, or civil society, to respond alone--synergy becomes crucial to making real development happen. On the ground, partners see that working across sectors maximizes both human and financial resources for NGOs, a positive benefit when budgets are often quite tight. The workshop encouraged synergy through joint development of indicators and training modules. Sharing resources, successful methodologies, and work strategies can save time and money, and prevent partners from reinventing the wheel in any given local development context.

The CLUSA/Guinea representative shared some lessons learned through collaboration:

- Open communication is the key.

- Ensure the situation is win-win-win—everybody must see that they are gaining in the process to keep a stake in the collaboration.
- Start simple, and start small with any project.
- External catalysis helps jumpstart the process
- Explore all opportunities
- Have clear objectives, and realistic expectations.
- Determine each party's roles and responsibilities.
- Compromise, but remain true to your values.
- Take and share risks.
- Continuously take stock; refocus when necessary.
- Expect the unexpected, and be prepared to adapt to new variables.

Two members of the USAID/Guinea Democracy team along with a World Education partner presented an integrated educational program model for villagers through teaching human rights, responsibilities and problem solving techniques.

A Regional Coordinator for Winrock Intl. spoke of collaborative management of communal forests through inter-village organizations as a new idea in Guinea, and one that emphasizes synergy-building partnerships between State and local resource users. She also pointed out areas where synergy could easily be created across sectors in Guinea, including:

- institutional management and organization
- democratic institutional development
- functional and numerical literacy
- non-discriminative social environment
- access to credit;
- conflict management
- planning for the future

Partners spent the afternoon working in small groups to develop action plans around four distinct themes: 1) Developing and improving communication and linkage between the Government of Guinea and Guinean villages in policy, management, and decision-making processes; 2) Building village associations by using collaborative management to mobilize all local resources; 3) Developing multi-sectorial approaches to control the spread of HIV through IEC; and 4) Developing multi-sectorial approaches to control the spread of HIV/AIDS through information, education, and communication.

Each small group shared their success stories with regard to the theme, and then identified common work areas, and common goals to identify opportunities for synergy. Each small group developed an action plan, as well as ways to ensure continued contact with partners out in the field to be able to follow-up on the ideas generated. Each participant was given a directory with all of the names, addresses, and working goals of all of the USAID/Guinea's partners, along with GIS maps showing partner's zones of intervention. Areas where partners are currently working in the same geographical areas were highlighted to think about synergistic relationships in common working areas.

In the wake of the workshop, several follow-on synergistic activities have taken place among different partners. On October 24, 2000, NGO EDC led a tour of their radio studio at the Ministry of Education, and representatives from NGO partners PRISM, PSI, and Plan Guinée

attended to discuss cross-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, particularly between the health and education sectors.

The action plan developed by the small group working to strengthen village forest co-management associations in the Souti-Yanfu forest has been translated into French and distributed to local collaborating partners. A follow-up meeting on November 14 developed strategies for strengthening the institutional, organizational, and financial management capacities of the associations, as well as helping their management develop viable cost-recovery systems.

Finally, Representatives from USAID/Guinea's Natural Resource Management and Health teams met to discuss plans for communicating opportunities for synergy among partners, and to promote synergy within the USAID/Guinea Mission itself as a follow-up to the Mission's own action plan.

N. Success Stories

PRIDE/Finance—Lifting Women out of Poverty



USAID/Guinea.

The best local rice dishes and cold drinks in Mamou can still be found at “Le Golf,” a restaurant on the national route run by Madame Mariama Bah that attracts locals, as well as hungry transporters and travelers. Madame Bah was featured in our R4 last year, and a year later you’ll see that her businesses are doing even better, having gotten a financial kickstart from PRIDE/Finance, a dynamic micro-finance institution sponsored by



As we told you last year, Madame Bah enjoyed only modest business success back in 1992 as a seamstress with two sewing machines, and a very small restaurant. When she heard about PRIDE, she got together with a group of unemployed friends and they were granted a group loan. “Thanks to the training I received,” says Mme Bah, “I’ve been able to make my businesses successful.” She initially reinvested in her restaurant by buying bigger pots and pans to serve more customers, and a freezer for food storage. With the restaurant running well, Madame Bah then graduated to higher individual loans from PRIDE, and paid to take a PRIDE continuing education course called “The Spirit of Entrepreneurship” on reinvestment and business diversification.

What’s Mme Bah up to now? Well, to begin with, she has taken lessons learned from her training and further diversified her business portfolio by opening a video store down the street from her restaurant. She has also turned her modest two-machine sewing business into an active sewing school, and is now training ten apprentices on ten machines. Her school recently won a contract to make over 1,600 school uniforms for the Mamou subprefecture of Soya, a coup for her growing new business. On the home front, she is putting all eight of her children through school, and one of her oldest sons recently passed his high school exam. “My children aren’t in the business,” she says, “they’re in school where they belong.”

Madame Bah continues to be a role model of a successful businesswoman in her province. In addition to having been selected in 1999 as a regional representative to a national conference on Conflict Prevention, she recently went to Conakry in January 2001 as a Mamou representative to a national conference held by the Guinean Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

The impetus for her success, as well as her newfound social status, says Mme Bah, has come from PRIDE/Finance, a well-established peri-urban loan program operating in Guinea since 1991. PRIDE has its headquarters and two branch offices in Conakry, the capital, and 12 branches in the interior of the country. The client base is 70% women, and undertaking activities that supplement household incomes, which in Guinea are largely agricultural-based. Though the program can brag of a 95% repayment rate, recent border incursions in the Forest Region have curtailed operations there. In spite of the setback, PRIDE has already taken matters in hand and has relocated staff to other parts of the country. PRIDE is also formulating a new long-term business strategy, with the goal of becoming a completely self-sustaining institution by 2002.

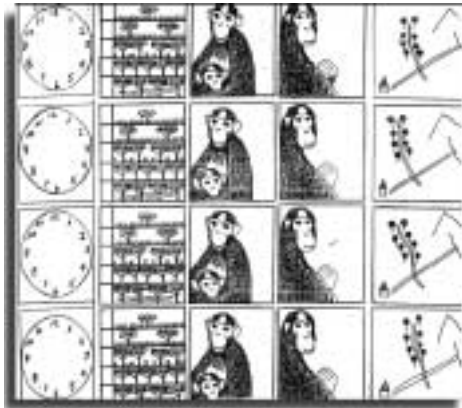
USAID/Guinea continues to get grass roots results through support of micro-credit programs. PRIDE/Finance has allowed low-income families in Guinea, and women in particular, to generate extra household income for food, education, and housing, among other basic needs.

Chimpanzee Monitoring—An Important Element of Forest Co-Management

Bhohi Sané, a hunter-farmer living close to the Nialama Classified forest, has a new occupation. One week per month, he goes out with three other subsistence hunter-farmers and observes the activities of chimpanzees, a protected species that is being closely monitored as part of the USAID/Guinea forest co-management activity. Says Sané, “Before working with the project, I didn’t understand the importance of the chimpanzees. Then we were recruited, and trained, and now we understand that chimps really need to be protected.” Sané, also a beekeeper, says the chimps often get into his beehives; “Here I am protecting them, and they’re getting into my honey. The problem is, the chimps have really become my family now. If I get there first, I get the honey. If they get there first, they get the honey. That’s how it goes!”

Sané’s chimp monitoring activities, initiated by world-renowned chimp expert Janis Carter and continued by USAID partner Winrock, Intl under Carter’s guidance, help ensure that Guinea’s innovative co-management program is sustainable, and in keeping with U.S. law providing for the protection of endangered species. The *Pan troglodytes verus* subspecies of chimpanzees in Guinea are already deemed close to extinction, and their protection is crucial since an estimated 40% of the world’s total remaining population live within Guinea’s borders.

Samba Diallo, another hunter-farmer involved in the project, explains his activity: “I go to my area at eight o’clock. When I hear a chimpanzee noise, I look at my watch to see what time it is. Then I look to see what habitat the chimp is in, whether it’s Savannah or forest, and I write it all down. I look to see how many chimps there are, how many have babies, and I note that as well. I observe whatever they do, what they eat, if they play or are hitting each other, and I write it all down in Arabic on my sheet.”



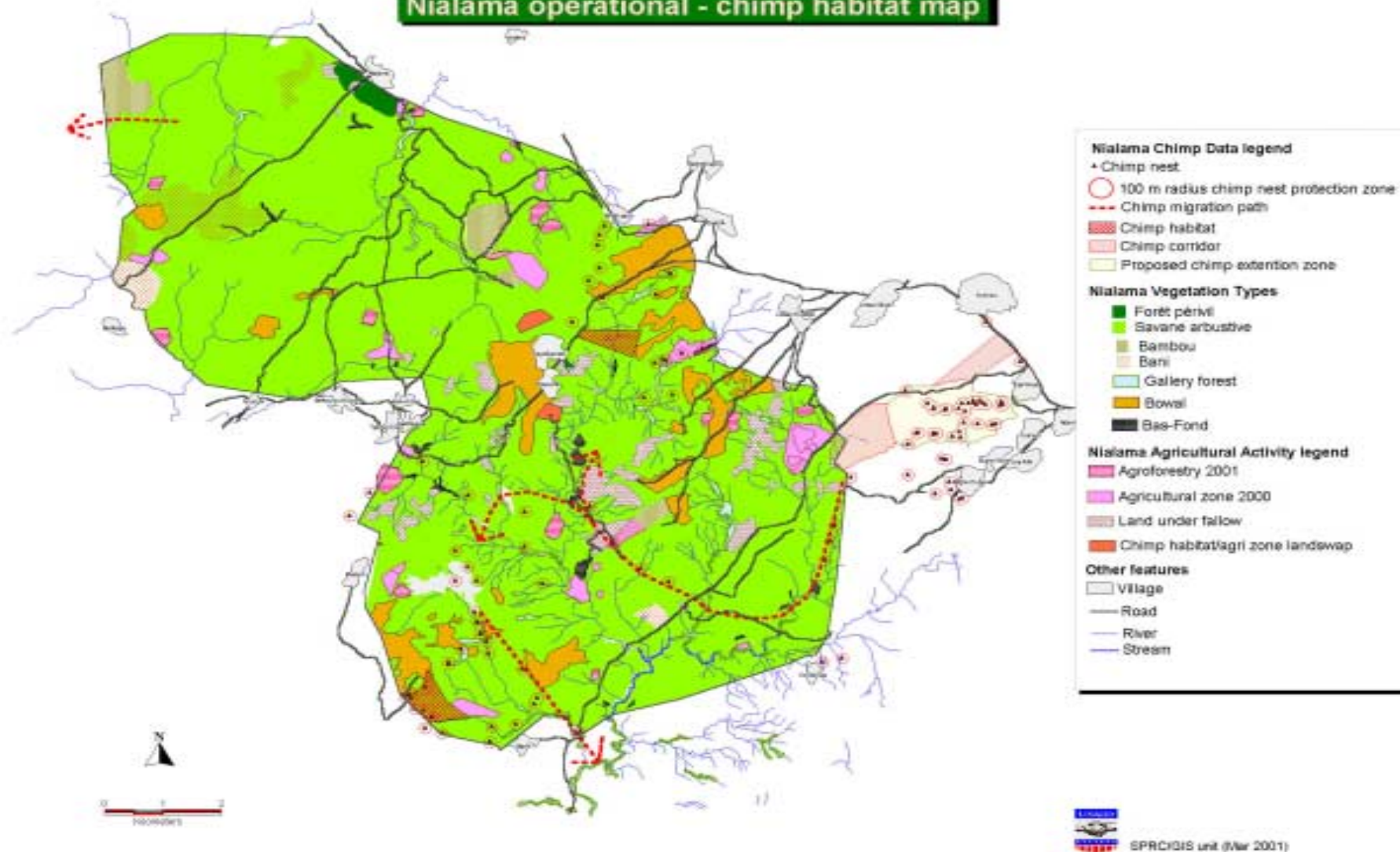
The hunters record their observations on sheets with images that do not require them to have literacy skills.

Chimps in the area are not hunted, but are threatened by land pressures, including local land use. The information the hunters gather on a monthly basis allows Winrock to plan and measure co-management activities that improve the well being of as well as raise awareness about chimpanzees among the local population. Says Carter, “Co-management of a forest addresses the needs of both people and wildlife while retaining the integrity of the forest. Achieving this balance is not an easy task. The hunter study is a low-cost method of collecting essential ecological information over time. Employing resident hunters provide a wealth of historical information on the forest as well as increasing local interest and support for the project.”

The hunters became involved in the chimp project as village representatives of a Forest Co-management Committee. A new way of managing natural resources, co-management works to find a balance of rights and responsibilities between the State and the local population surrounding the forest, including subsistence hunters and farmers (See Annex on Forest Co-Management).

Sané sees the long-term benefits to forest co-management, saying, “We’re preserving the forest not just for ourselves, but for our children, and *especially*, for our grandchildren.”

Nialama operational - chimp habitat map



The Economic Group of Danteforé village: Gaining new economic momentum



**Dantefore village celebrates
USAID intervention.**

abundance before.”

Bintia Bangoura can tell you what the small, remote Guinean village of Danteforé, has learned through USAID-sponsored CLUSA civil society building—in addition to what they’ve gained in dollars and cents. “We’ve learned to work together as a community. Before, each person went to the fields to take care of their own personal interests. Now we’re working together, and making good decisions together. Our crops, especially our rice, are so abundant this year that for the first time, we need to build a storage space for the surplus. We never had this

Why are they earning more? Villagers say that through working with a CLUSA trainer, they have learned to create—and enforce—their own societal rules to promote efficiency and cooperation with working tasks. For example, in order to lessen arguments among community members, those who argue are fined about \$1.70. “We have a lot fewer arguments this way,” says one ERA member. In addition, the fine for not showing up for a meeting is \$3.35, and showing up late cost community members about 30 cents, which generally keeps people present and on time for meetings.

The Danteforé economic cooperative, includes 32 people, nine women and 23 men, with ten board members, including one woman and nine men. They are now legally recognized as an economic cooperative, and have even opened a savings account at a commercial bank in Dubreka, in which they have savings totaling \$50.00, a significant sum for the local villagers. Danteforé village has rice and manioc cultivation as its principal economic activities, as well as commercialization of agricultural products, and provision of services to neighboring communities. Through guidance on internal organization, the community as a whole has also been able to begin field work earlier, and end it earlier in the year, leaving workers free to hire themselves out as laborers to surrounding villages, providing an additional source of income.

CLUSA’s approach focuses on the transfer of business management and analytical skills and cooperative operating principles (such as democratic values, open membership, and one-member-one vote rules) to members of the participating rural groups. Twenty-nine Guinean field live in villages within CLUSA’s program zone, and work exclusively with communities in local languages. Through this approach, villagers are considered clients rather than traditional passive beneficiaries, and are encouraged to take an active role in developing their own communities.

Women in Dantefore say that now they help each other out more than they did before; they make group decisions more easily, and are showing greater respect for one another. Says Bintibé Bangoura, “If it is most beneficial for us to go to the rice fields, we all go, without arguing. If we are better off going to the manioc fields, we all go. We’ve learned how to make group decisions.” The economic benefits may seem incremental, but for Danteforé villagers, they are cause for celebration. “Says Bangoura, “Before, we always wore the same clothes. Now we have several changes of clothing. We eat well now, and we are able to buy

school supplies for our children. We women are also able to contribute a lot to our household income.”

One of the unanticipated benefits of the newfound prosperity in Danteforé, insists the ERA president, is that young people now say they want to stay in the village. "They see that we are producing more, and they are earning money as well, so they want to stay."

Parent Associations: Civil Society Building Makes Room for Women at the Top



Mme Barry

“I never went to school, and I married very young,” Nene Kadé Barry, Second Secretary of Social Affairs for the Mamou Federation of Parent Associations (PTAs), “but I have one girl and two boys, and they are all in school. I watch over them, and make sure they’re in school and paying attention.” Barry, one of two women elected to the eleven-member board of highest office in the pyramid structure of the Mamou Parent Associations, is taking an active role to ensure that her kids, along with many kids in the Mamou region, get to go to school.

Says Barry, “I was a local PTA member, then I was elected to the subprefectoral level, and now I’m in the Prefectoral PTA. I still feel inferior because I never studied in school, but I’m benefiting now from having my kids in school. My kids are doing well in school, and getting a lot of praise from their teachers, so I know it has been important for me to support them, and to make sure they stay in school.”

Since 1997, USAID-sponsored PVO World Education Guinea (WEG) has been working with local NGO partners in the Mamou region to strengthen existing PTAs in support of higher quality education for primary school children. Through NGO intervention using a training of trainers approach, PTAs are learning to become better organized, and meeting the challenge of taking on the financial and pedagogical management responsibilities of the schools in their local communities.

The results obtained by the PTAs in the Mamou region have been widespread, and include higher enrollment rates, and greater equity, with an above average increase of 5% in girls as a percent of total enrollment between 1998 and 2000. Other WEG effects include better teacher attendance, and greater parental participation, all of which indicate a positive impact on the quality of education in Guinean primary schools. At the level of the PTAs, local NGOs delivered 1,803 training sessions in organizational management to 187 school-level PTAs, including 3,845 women. The organizational transparency seen in these PTAs is helping to promote grass roots civil society building, and has broader implications for how civil society organizations can be built in support of development across numerous sectors.

Barry and the other members of the Prefectoral PTA are responsible for the coordination of the PTAs at the subprefectoral level. Each member has a region in which they travel to meet with parents to find out about their concerns. The members insist that the communities themselves know best what problems exist, and they try to listen attentively to what local PTA members have to say at the local level in order to air their concerns--and make wise representative decisions--at a higher level.



Mme Sané

The two women in the Prefectoral PTA speak softly, but their voices are being heard in the communes. Nene Galle Sané, Prefectoral PTA treasurer, says, “We use all kinds of arguments with parents to promote equity. The recruitment [of girls] is easy, but it’s harder to get parents to *keep* their girls in school. We’re talking to mothers, though, and they’re starting to understand. We say that mothers teach their kids, so it’s important that the mother be educated—it’s an enormous benefit to the family.

“We also tell teachers that they’re teaching future leaders, and future ministers, so their role as a teacher is extremely important. We insist that they treat all children equally, and that girls not be shouted down but rather that they be encouraged to speak up in class.”

Popular Radio Talk Show Encourages HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention



Rap, zouk, kwasa-kwasa and lively youth discussions with a strong HIV/AIDS prevention message have made the Saturday afternoon radio talk show, “*Jeunes à l’Écoute des Jeunes*,” (“Youth Tuned In to Youth”) enormously popular throughout Lower Guinea since its debut in May, 2000. What started as a show targeting young people is also

drawing in adults as calls from people of all ages flood into the radio--the show typically receives an average of thirty listeners’ calls during the space of a one-hour broadcast.

Developed by NGO partner PSI and sponsored by USAID Africa Bureau along with USAID/Guinea, the radio show features straight talk by seven dynamic “Peer Educators” (ages 18-22) on a broad range of sexual matters. Topics include how to use a condom, the problems brought on by early pregnancy, the benefits of abstinence and the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Hawa Toure, a popular local



radio personality, hosts the show, encouraging discussion of sexual matters between parents and children, and centering talk on callers’ concerns about subjects such as teenage sexuality, out-of-wedlock pregnancy, promiscuity, polygamy and virginity.

What’s their bottom-line message to listeners? Think about the future! Says Peer Educator Idrissa Camara, “Our goal is to give good information, to aid young people, our peers, to be sexually responsible.” Peer Educator Fatoumata Yaire Sylla adds, “We’ve seen that in the neighborhoods, young people are not well-informed about subjects like undesired pregnancy, STDs and AIDS. With the radio show, we can let them know the consequences of these problems.”

More people listen to radio in Guinea than any other public media, making it a tool par excellence for conveying AIDS prevention messages to youth. The PSI radio show’s frank talk about sexual relations and responsibility is one example of the evolution over the past decade in Guinea brought on, in part, by USAID health projects. Specifically tailored information, education and communication (IEC) programs such as the popular radio show have gained advocates among Guinea’s most influential Islamic leaders, whose support can make projects take off in leaps and bounds. Says PSI Deputy Director Thierno Oumar Diallo, “In 1993, religious leaders didn’t want to speak about condom use. Now, they are some of our best partners in promoting AIDS prevention.”

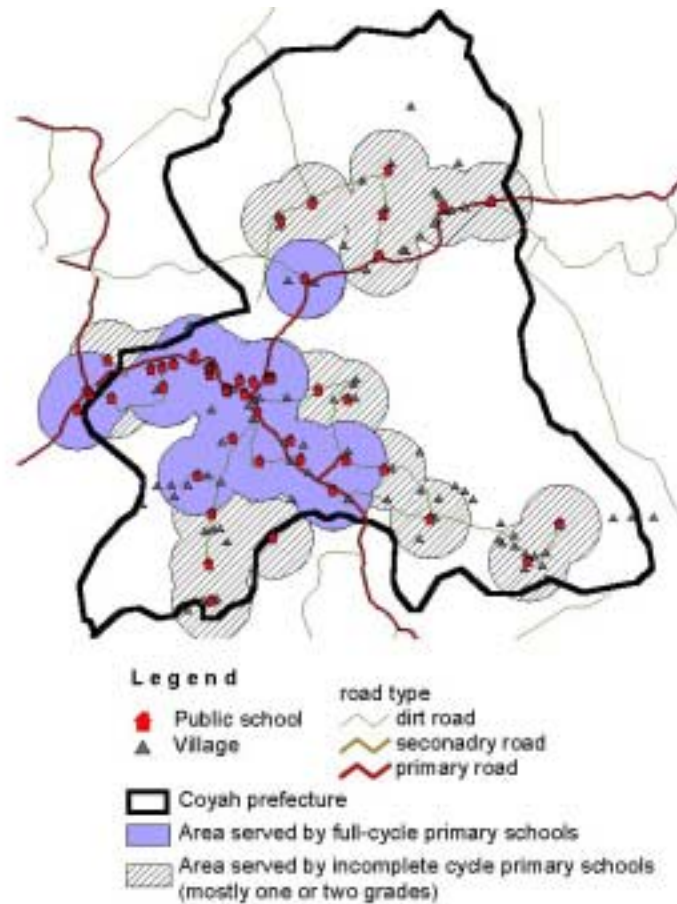
USAID funded health activities like the youth radio program have contributed to a significant increase in condom sales over the last two years. In FY 2000, private sector sales of condoms in Guinea were 5,586,000, a 26% rise from sales in FY 1999. Awareness of condoms as a way to stop AIDS transmission has also increased. In the 1992 DHS, only 6% of women and 23.1% of men between the ages of 15 and 19 knew that condoms stop the spread of AIDS. In

the 1999, DHS 28.6% of women and 55.2% of men knew that fact. The Conakry radio show strongly urges the use of PSI's well-known "*Prudence Plus*" brand name condoms, encouraging women in particular to insist upon condom use, and to be assertive in protecting their own health.

O. GIS Maps and Narratives

Telling the Story As it Is: Geographic Information Systems Elucidate in Guinea

In mid-2000, USAID and the Guinean Ministry of Education began collaborating in the development of a database containing the exact latitude and longitude of all of Guinea's schools, health centers, villages, hamlets, and other points of interest. This Geographic Information System (GIS) application will be merged with the Ministry of Education's management information system making possible cartographic presentations of education system coverage using a wide variety of variables. In September 2000 a pilot phase of the GIS exercise was conducted in Coyah Prefecture, just outside of Conakry. The results were merged with data from the 1999 – 2000 year school statistical report.



Above is a map of school coverage in Coyah, providing insight into one of the critical barriers to higher enrollment in rural areas: incomplete cycle schools in Guinea.

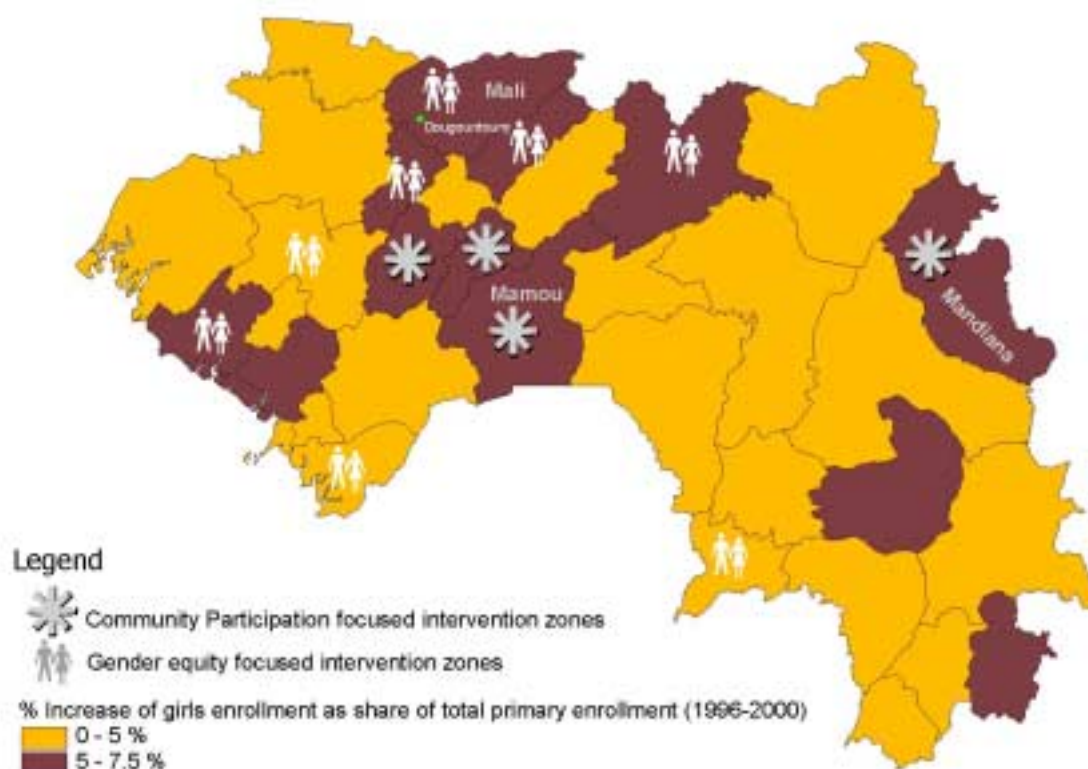
According to the Ministry data, only 716 of the country's 3617 schools offer all 6 grades. Most of the remainder offer only one or two grades. The lack of coverage in rural areas has been poorly understood by decision makers, partly because it is not clear where the full-cycle schools are in relation to the incomplete cycle schools. One often hears education system administrators mentioning the possibility of a student transferring to "a neighboring school." The GIS application presents the situation clearly. In the map above, a 3km radius circle is shown around each school. The incomplete cycle schools (most of which offer only one or two grade levels) are shown to cover wide swaths of the prefecture where many villages are located. Until this GIS application became effective, the only available map of school emplacement would have simply shown the (approximate) location of schools and villages. Now, with the GIS application, the issue of rural access to education is presented much more convincingly.

The GIS application is scheduled for completion in mid 2001. The pilot test occurred in one of the most affluent, accessible prefectures of Guinea. Due to its proximity to the capital, Coyah is known as a prefecture that has relatively little difficulty attracting new teachers. As

the GIS application moves ‘upcountry’ into poorer prefectures with fewer urban amenities, the maps it generates will present an even starker image of the challenge faced by rural children who want to enroll. The GIS application will shed light on this and other poorly understood education system needs, development and trends.

A Reassuring Correlation: Community Participation and Girls' Enrollment

USAID Guinea's community participation work has resulted in a tremendous improvement in girls enrollment in USAID target zones. In Mandiana Prefecture, for example, one partner's efforts to promote community participation has resulted in 1,002 students enrolled in twenty new schools in the most under-served and isolated zones in Guinea. Among those enrolled, 48% are girls while the regional average is 30%. In the Mamou region, another USAID partner's activity in which local non-governmental organizations support PTAs has resulted in an above average increase in girls as a percent of total enrollment of 5% during the period 1998 - 2000.

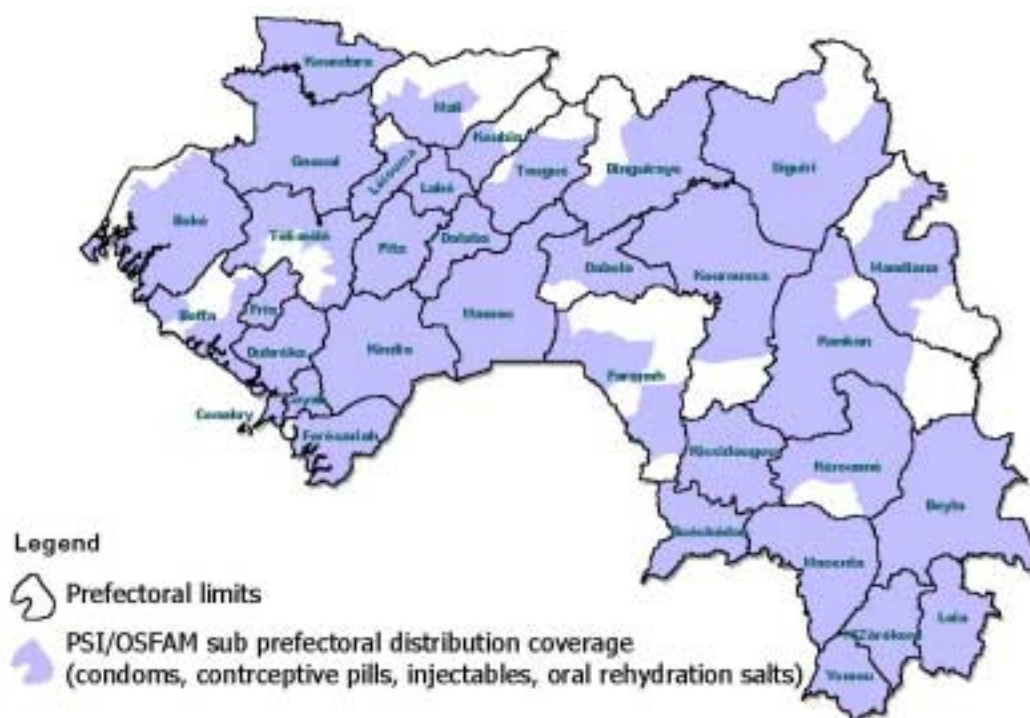


While the link between community participation and increased girls enrollment is logical as a development hypothesis, this is the first year when the correlation has shown up in the data collected by the MEPU-EC. Increasing the number of girls as a share of total enrollment is a particular challenge in areas of generally low enrollment since boys often respond very positively to community participation activities. It will be interesting to follow this trend over the next several years, to see whether it is sustained.

Another success story from Dougountouny (in Mali Prefecture) demonstrates how mobilizing community participation to support girls' learning improves educational quality for all students. The results of a 7th grade entry exam were dismal: out of 55 male candidates, only 11 passed. No girls even attempted the exam. In October 1999, the local alliance called a community meeting to develop an action plan for the following year. The plan included providing mentoring to sixth graders, especially girls. Parents were encouraged to allow study time outside of school, and to provide incentives for teachers. As a result, there were 33 girls among the 105 candidates who sat for the next 7th grade entry exam. Twenty-eight girls passed the exam, along with 60 boys. With these results, the local community has decided to

continue the 6th grade mentoring program, to open the junior high school to 7th graders, and to expand the mentoring to both grades.

Sub-Prefectures With Family Planning and Health Products Points of Sale



The chart represents a visual presentation of the indicator 'Percentage of Sub-prefectures with FP and Health Products Points of Sale' under IR.2.1 Increased Access to FP/MCH and STI/AIDS Services and Products. Access has been increased with 89% of sub-prefectures now having at least one point of sale selling condoms, contraceptive pills, injectables or oral rehydration salts. This percentage is up 16% from FY 1999.

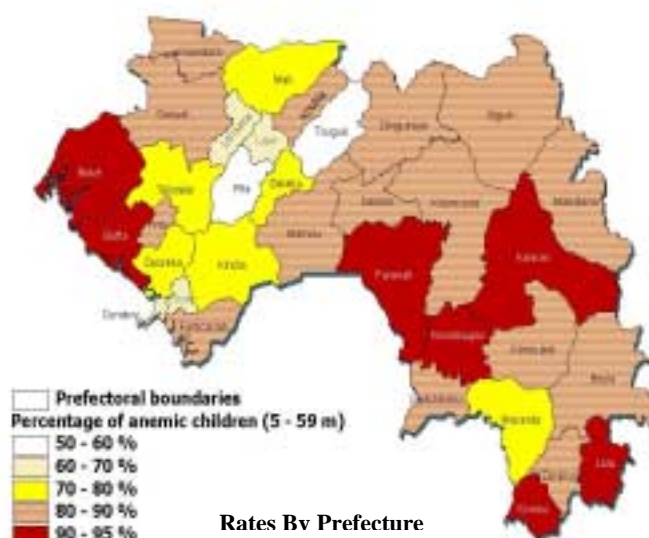
Anemia in Guinea

Anemia due to iron-poor blood is one of the most widespread mineral deficiencies in the world. It is estimated that 1.3 billion people suffer from anemia, mostly due to an iron deficiency. The most vulnerable populations are young children and pregnant and lactating women. More than 90% of anemic women and children live in the developing world.

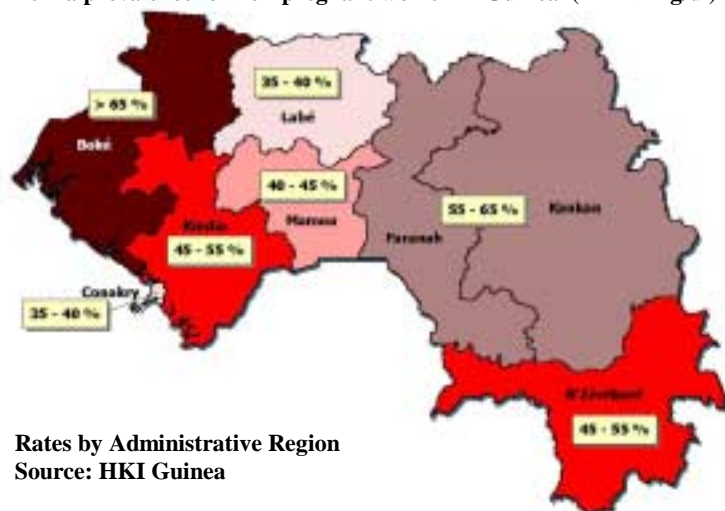
Anemia has several negative health consequences. It accounts for 20 to 23% of all post-partum deaths in Africa and increases the chances of spontaneous abortions and low-weight births. In babies and young children, anemia hinders development irreversibly and increases child and infant mortality.

In FY 2000, USAID/Guinea, through its implementing partner HKI, undertook a national anemia survey to help identify the country's anemia prevalence rate and its causes, develop a strategy and action plan for the reduction of anemia in Guinea, and implement activities to prevent new cases of anemia. This comprehensive survey is the first in West Africa to focus not only on children 6-59 months and women of procreating age but also on children 5-9 years, adolescents 10-18 years, and men 18-49 years. It was also a collaborative effort among USAID, HKI, the National Institute of Nutrition, the Department of School Health and a local NGO Stat-View. Additional funding for the study came from UNICEF, the World Bank, and the private sector (Elf and Mobile Oil Corporations).

Anemia Prevalence for Children (6-59 months) in Guinea (Hb < 11 g/dl)



Anemia prevalence for non-pregnant women in Guinea (HB < 12 g/dl)

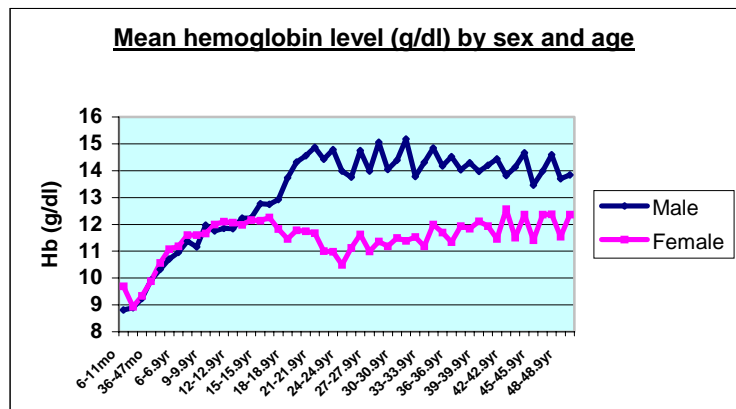


Results of this survey show that 79% of children ages 6-59 months suffer from anemia, 8.9% of which have a severe case of anemia (Hb<7g/dl)(see map above). Pregnant women are anemic at a rate of 63.2% nationally. Anemia is high not only in pregnant women but also in non-pregnant women at 50.4% (see map on the left). These prevalence rates are as high as the rates found in Sierra Leone and Liberia, two neighboring countries who have been in conflict for over

10 years. In contrast, there is a 23.4% anemia prevalence rate among men, suggesting that poor nutrition, rather than parasites or malaria, is a major cause of anemia in Guinea.

Additional results for the anemia study provide insight into the anemia problem in Guinea.

Mean hemoglobin levels have been calculated for each age group from 6 months to 49 years and a revealing trend is noted (see chart). While pre-adolescent boys are more anemic than girls, at the age of about 15 years, girls become more anemic than boys and remain so all their lives. In order to break the life-cycle of anemia, attention is needed for Guinean adolescent girls.



USAID will use these results to design maternal and child activities focused on better nutrition practices and iron supplementation and fortification.



Hemocue™ field operator taking a drop of blood

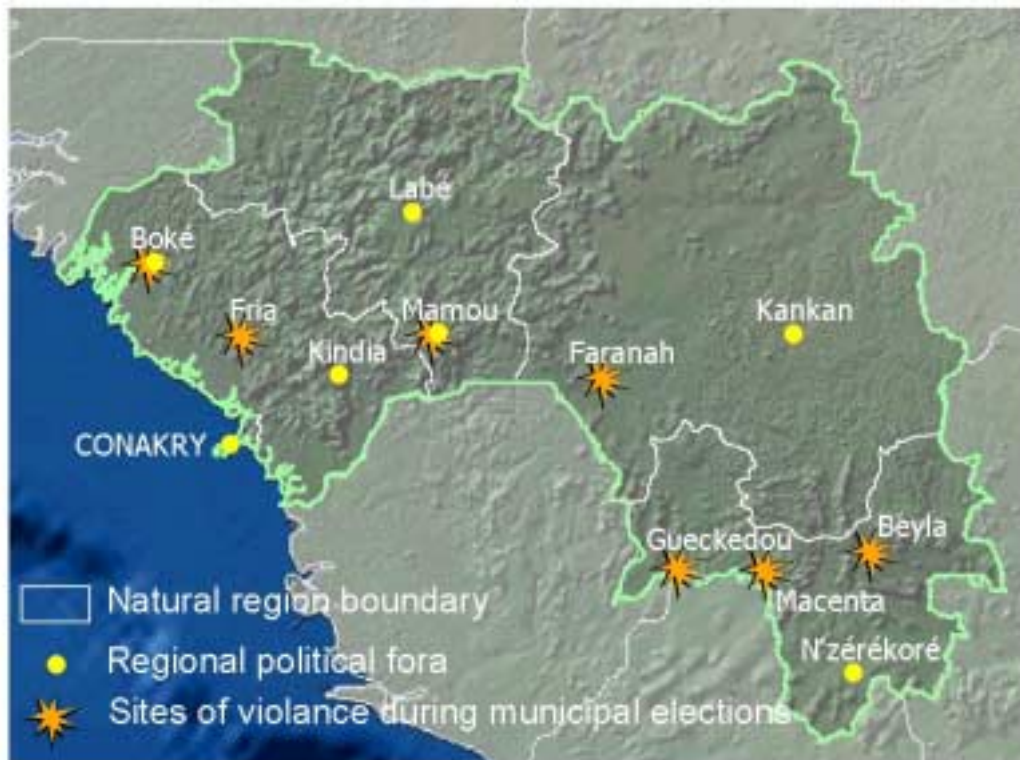
Regional Political Fora

USAID held political party fora in each of the four regions of the country during 2000. The purpose of these fora was to improve civil dialogue between parties, to assist parties to develop platforms and move away from ethnic distinctions, and to increase the dialogue and understanding between party activists on the ground and their leadership. In addition, this activity was seen as a means of reducing tensions and potential conflict within Guinea. The results of this activity have been unparalleled support from governors, prefects and party members in every region, and a growing demand to continue and expand this dialogue.

Following the successful regional fora, similar fora were held in two of the centers of electoral violence following the June Municipal elections, Boke and Mamou. In Boke the first steps were taken to establish a dialogue between political parties in the face of intense animosity. Participants showed their desire to find ways to ease current social tensions, and one week following the forum, political leaders returned to continue the dialogue – a first in Guinean history!

The Political Party Forum in Mamou represented an unprecedented success for the D/G program in Guinea. This forum took place before an audience of approximately 300 people, including representatives of all parties and members of the administration. The dialogue that ensued and the subsequent response of the population were unparalleled. There was open and respectful dialogue, throughout the session, followed by a level of social interaction between party members heretofore never seen in Guinea. The entire program was broadcast on rural radio in three local languages. A prefect visiting from another region requested that the activity be taken to other prefectures, and believes that these fora could help to reduce tension and resolve conflict in that area.

In 2000 this activity will be expanded into 25 additional prefectures. Unfortunately, the security issues prevent expansion into the forest region itself, at this time.



Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the general policy environment or improving the policy-making process. An IR that refers to the strengthening of a body of people who work together is actually organizational development not institutional, even if the IR says "ir

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	675-001	IR 1.1	NRM planning skills acquired and applied by community-based organizations	Number of natural resource management plans successfully implemented by the community	Y	N	Y
Y	675-001	IR 1.4	Favorable policy environment established	1.4a: Number of forests co-managed by the communities and the other institutional partners. 1.4b: Number of community forests formally recognized with are managed by groups. 1.4c: Number of land use agreements signed between landowners and land users. 1.4d: Number of extension activities with regards to laws, texts and regulations governing natural resource Management.	Y	N	Y
Y	675-004	IR 4.1	Effective citizen participation in local governance	4.1.1 Number and percent of CSOs and CRDs in which citizens have access on a regular basis to clear information about CSO or CRD financial management. 4.1.2 Number of consultative meetings among LGU/DTS officials and citizen groups on local issues. 4.1.3 Percent of CSOs applying improved democratic practices.	Y	Y	N
Y	675-004	IR 4.2	More responsive political processes	4.2.1 Degree to which political parties articulate programmatic agendas, with identified positions on issues. 4.2.2 Extent to which women participate in the leadership of target parties' activities and hierarchy. 4.2.3 Extent to which target parties dialogue openly and respectfully among each other about critical public issues	Y	N	N

[illegible]

Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
Verification							
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Codes: Y - Yes N - No							